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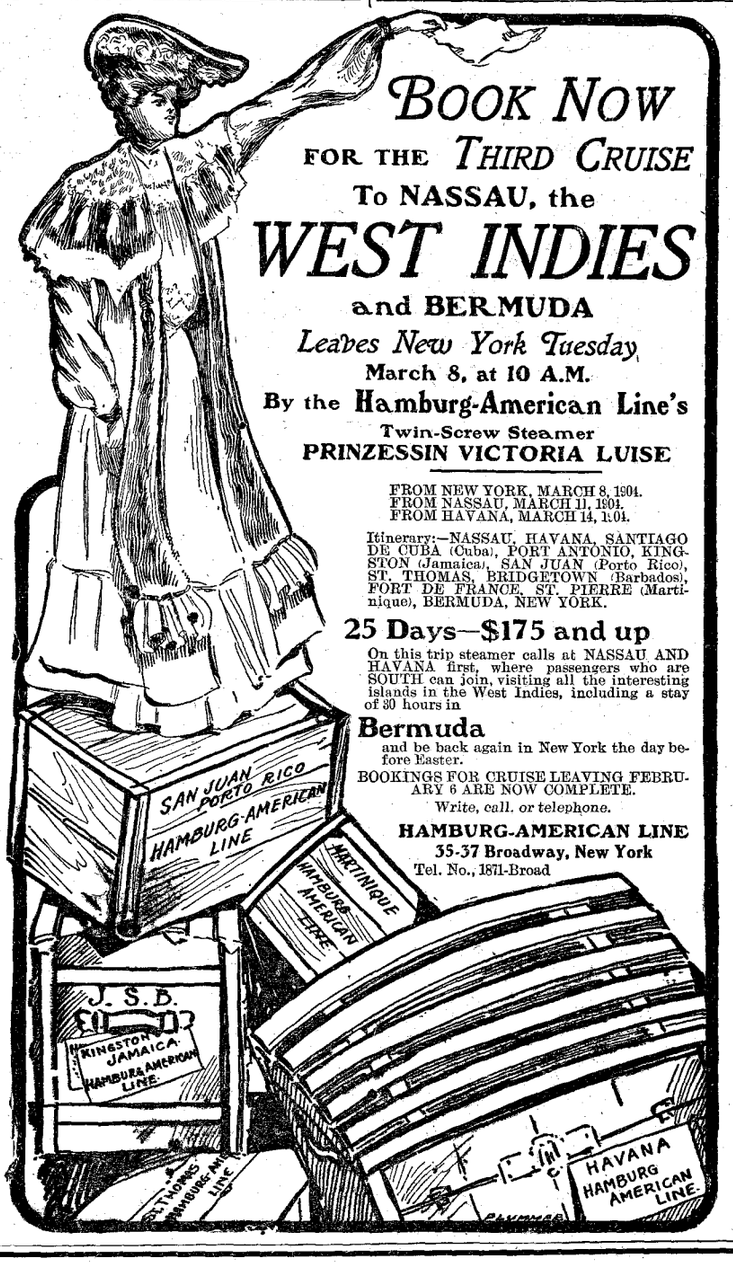

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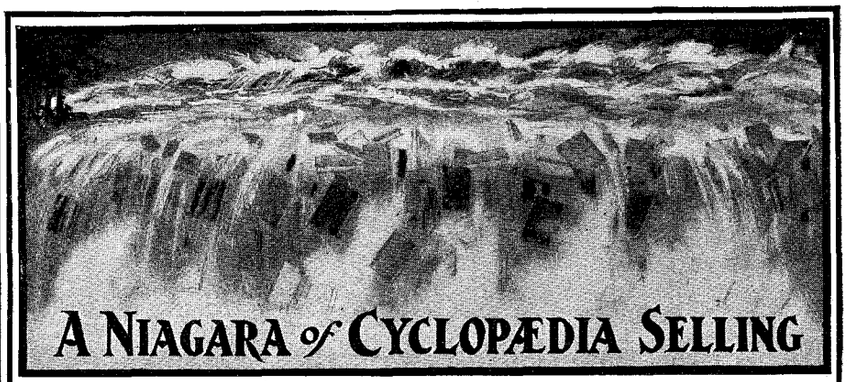

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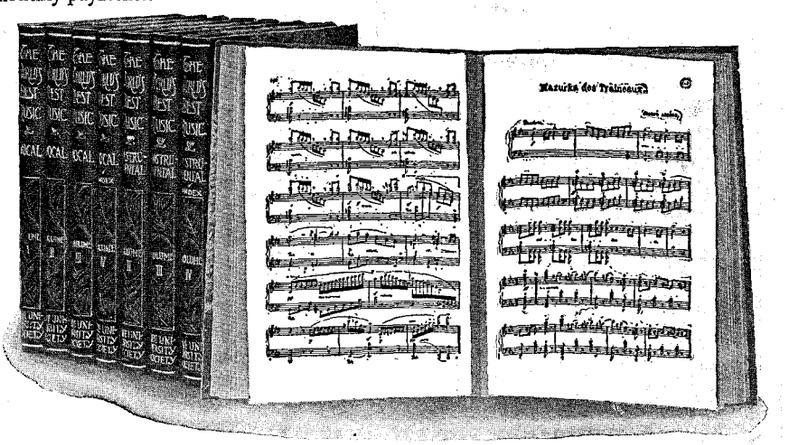

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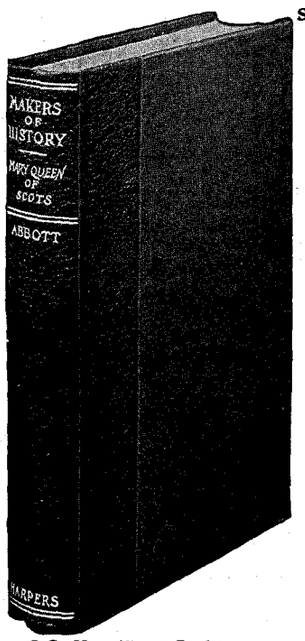

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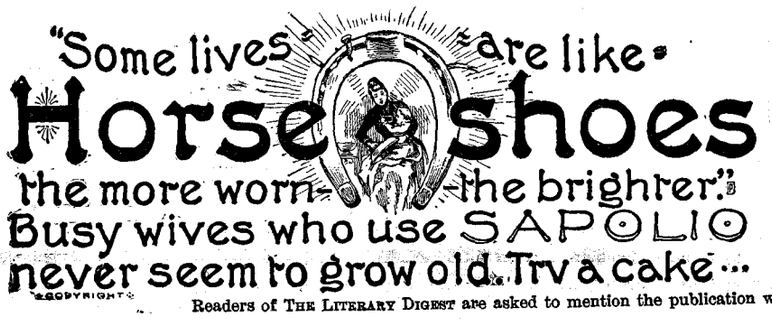
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BRYAN'S DEFIANCE OF THE "REORGANIZERS."

SENATOR HANNA'S remark that Mr. Bryan is the "most valuable asset of the Republican party" is being quoted just now in connection with Mr. Bryan's remarkable "no-surrender" speech in Lincoln, in which he declares that "the Kansas City platform was sound in every plank, and the first act of the next convention should be to reaffirm it in its entirety." This unequivocal reaffirmation of bimetalism, anti-imperialism, and the war on trusts is received by the majority of the Democratic and independent papers with anger and dismay, and by the Republican press with corresponding satisfaction. "What Bryan proposes," exclaims the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "is the wildest kind of radicalism. If his advice were adopted, our relations to the other nations of the world would be thrown into confusion, our manufacturing interests paralyzed, the investments of the people, to an incalculable extent, placed under a cloud, and our monetary system cast into the disorder which marked it before the free-silver law was repealed"; and it invites him to leave the party. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the party is justified in treating him as a declared enemy"; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "it must be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," and "he must be beaten in convention without regard to consequences." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) believes that he is "more a plotting politician than an honest fanatic," and urges the party "to put him down with a firm hand." "There is but one thing for the reunited and revivified Democratic party to do," advises the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "it must ignore Bryan's threats and defy his machinations"; and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says of Mr. Bryan that "until the Democratic party throws off this burden, and throws it off forever, it will be defeated in every contest into which it may enter." Other Democratic papers that oppose Mr. Bryan's plan to wage the campaign on the issues of 1896 and 1900 are the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Chicago *Chronicle*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Nashville *American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the Pittsburg *Post*.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) calls upon the party to throw Mr. Bryan out. It says:

"The Democratic party can save itself only by throwing him out. As he will not go, the party must eject him by force. If it can not do this, it can not win. Every man in the United States knows that the adoption of the Kansas City platform would make Democratic success absolutely impossible, and no one knows it better than William Jennings Bryan, and that is why he is insisting on it. Mr. Bryan is trying to conceal his own responsibility for the defeat of the party by securing its defeat under other candidates.

"It is not necessary to repudiate Bryanism in set terms; it is not necessary to say anything about silverism, which is no longer a live issue. But it is absolutely necessary that the candidate and the platform shall not be tainted with Bryanism. Bryanism is not Democracy, but Populism, and no Populistic candidate or platform can secure a majority of the electoral votes. The party would like to drop Bryan quietly and go about its business with the application of Democratic principles and traditions to present and future problems, but he seeks to prevent this, and the party has got to face the problem he raises. It must eliminate Bryan or go to defeat."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which has been showing evidences of a desire to have the Democrats nominate a candidate which it can support, proposes the following treatment for Mr. Bryan:

"The course to be followed is the simplest imaginable. Turn on the power and get control of a majority of the delegates to the next Democratic convention. A majority will determine what the platform of 1904 shall say. It ought to be no difficult task to make the convention strongly anti-silver in its membership. There need be no great fuss. If Mr. Bryan or any other man in the convention then attempts to tie the party to the silver issue for another four years, quietly roll over him.

"Now this is a time-honored, an unimpeachable, an effective mode of procedure. It is right, too, because the party as a whole must be permitted to express its collective will. If Mr. Bryan could not reconcile himself to the party's views thus expressed, he would have the privilege of bolting. Others have bolted; he could bolt. And just as bolting has often 'finished' others, so it would 'finish' him, unless by some wonder-working of the mineral world the cause of silver should be revived again. It is no reckless opinion, however, that Mr. Bryan would not bolt, in case the Democratic convention should roll over him and his 'reaffirmation' views. No, Mr. Bryan will not bolt. His program evidently is to fight for his silver principles; but when their rejection has been definitely accomplished he will probably say in those deep sonorous tones of his: 'The Democratic convention has spoken. I accept its verdict.' And then the convention would promptly become what they call a 'pandemonium'; and Mr. Bryan would be the most popular Democrat in the United States.

"But however things might turn out, the way ahead is clear. Turn on the power and make sure that in the convention the Democratic party can express its collective will. This much done, there must be an end, for a while at least, to silverism. All that is needed to rescue the Democracy from this 'body of death' is the application of the Democratic principle of majority rule."

Among the few papers that regard Mr. Bryan's plan with favor is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), which thinks that in the main his remarks are "sane and sound," "wise and timely." It continues:

"There are noticeable just now certain phenomena within the Democratic party that may well alarm Democrats who are Democrats from principle. Democrats for office are licking their chops

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and eyeing the pie-counter. The whole kit-and-bilin' of professional politicians are down on their marrow-bones to the Wall Street crowd, lamenting their lapse from virtue in 1896 and promising to be good in future. They are ready, willing, and eager to put up the party and sell it outright under the specious pretense of a 'return to Democratic principles.' That is as plain as a pike-staff and as intrusive as a street-corner loafer. The fact of the business is that these brethren of our bosoms are very, very hungry.

"And, withal, the trust-corporation outfit are, to all appearances, willing to buy. They think that the time for purchase is auspicious. The Republican party has Roosevelt on its hands, and

"ONCE MORE INTO THE DITCH, KIND FRIENDS, ONCE MORE!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

apparently can not avoid nominating him. The trust crowd hate Roosevelt, as they hate everybody who is not their property. Roosevelt has been guilty of the amazing and hitherto unthinking offense of trying to enforce the law against conspiracies to steal. That is an offense that, granted it was committed as a play to the galleries, will not be forgiven by the bandits of 'feenance.'

"Hence it is that with an eagerness to sell on the part of Democratic politicians who want to swap the platform for the pie counter and a willingness to buy on the part of the trust-corporation crowd who want to own both parties as a measure of precaution, it behooves Democrats who do not wish to be pawns and chattels to keep their eyes open lest they be taken unawares. . . . . .

"Where the shoe really pinched was that the Democrats in making a platform and naming a candidate had made no back-door bargain with the 'feenanseers.' That was the secret of the hatred of Mr. Bryan shown in that campaign and of the malignity with which he has been pursued by the hireling newspapers ever since.

"The 'feenanseers' regard the time as ripe for another bargain. So do the Democratic politicians of the hungry and baser sort. Hence the timeliness of Mr. Bryan's warning, and hence the necessity that Democrats from principle should be on their guard."

Despite all the opposition, Mr. Bryan seems to think he can put his program through at the St. Louis convention. He says in a newspaper interview:

"Do I anticipate a fight at St. Louis? No. I don't think there will be enough of the reorganizers in the convention to disturb the harmony of the occasion. By reorganizers I mean those who would draw the party back to the position from which it was lifted in 1896. I believe in having the platform declarations so plain that they can not be misunderstood, while those who are opposed to my position would only seek to make them ambiguous and so deceive the people as to their intent. There is no man prominent among the reorganizers who would undertake to write a platform and repudiate the declarations to which the party was committed in 1900."

IS MR. HEARST A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY?

IN each of the two great parties, to judge from newspaper report and comment, there is going on a struggle between the "progressive" and "conservative" elements for control. In the Republican party the leaders of the two antagonistic elements are generally recognized as being President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna. In the Democratic camp the "progressive" leaders are Messrs. Bryan and Hearst; and the "conservative" leaders, men like Cleveland, Olney, Gorman, and Parker. All these have been "mentioned" for the Presidency, but in the Democratic camp the only one who has established a definite and "going" propaganda in favor of his candidacy, as the New York *Times* remarks, is William Randolph Hearst, owner and editor of newspapers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Report has it that there is some kind of an alliance between Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan, altho the latter denies definitely, in a newspaper interview, that he is supporting Mr. Hearst, or anybody else, for the nomination.

Some of the newspapers dismiss the Hearst boom as ridiculous. It is "amazing," says the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.); it is "fantastic," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). But other journals consider it more seriously. The Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) declares that the Hearst movement is assuming "formidable proportions," and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) reports that prominent Democrats in Washington think that the action of the Democratic national committee, in locating the national convention in St. Louis instead of Chicago, has "materially benefited the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, by giving it an importance not hitherto accorded it," and has given the country "the impression that the Democratic party is afraid of Mr. Hearst, and ran away from a city supposed to be favorable to his ambitions." Not to be eluded, however, Mr. Hearst, it is said, will at once establish a newspaper in St. Louis, and just before the national convention will hold a "labor convention" there which will name him for the Presidency, an "anti-trust" convention which will do the same, and a convention of the "Hearst clubs," whose action will not be in doubt. The galleries of the national convention will be filled with Hearst "boomers," it is said, delegates will be won over, and every effort made to swing the great gathering around to nominate the editor-candidate. He is also ready, we are told, to contribute $2,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, if the nominee shall prove to be one whom he can conscientiously support.

Democrats in South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Nevada, Illinois, and Wisconsin are said to favor Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, said in an interview a few days ago:

"I was surprised at the strength of the Hearst boom among the Democratic national committee at its meeting in Washington this week. I met a large number of very level-headed fellows on the committee who said that their States seemed to be for Hearst. In fact, the strength of Mr. Hearst's boom paralyzed me for a time—it was so surprising."

J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, says:

"The sentiment in Kansas is strong for Mr. Hearst. I have no doubt that Kansas will send a solid delegation to St. Louis for Mr. Hearst. Nebraska also is for Hearst, but the delegation from that State is not likely to be instructed. Mr. Bryan will be a delegate, and it would not do to instruct him. It looks as if Hearst will get the delegates from Illinois too. The chief opposition to him will come from Chicago. The Hearst boom is a very serious proposition. I do not know that Mr. Bryan will support Hearst, but I do know that Bryan will not stand for any man who did not earnestly and fervently support the candidates of the Democratic party in 1896 and again in 1900."

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Mr. Hearst describes himself in a New York *Herald* interview as "a conservative." He says:

"I am conservative in the sense that I believe in the spirit and in the letter of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and in the characters and purposes of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln.

"Too often unfortunately those that call themselves the conservative element are endeavoring to introduce radical departures from these old conservative principles. I do not think my views are in conflict with those of any citizen, however conservative, if his conservatism takes the form of an earnest desire to preserve and perpetuate the original American form of government and the liberty, equality, independence, and opportunity guaranteed under it.

"But I am in conflict with those so-called conservatives that are reverting to the ideas of former centuries and of other nations, seeking to exploit the mass of the people for their own profit. Such men are reactionary, they are not conservative. I do not consider the steel trust conservative, for instance.

"The effort of a certain limited law-defying class in America today is to establish an industrial feudalism on the lines of the old military feudalism, and for the same purpose—the exploitation and control of the many by the few. This effort to destroy the liberty and individual independence of the people through criminal industrial combinations is not conservatism along American lines.

"I do not consider conservative the modern establishment of a system of unsound, piratical finance on the lines of the shipyard trust, or a hundred other trusts that have collapsed after taking the people's savings. I do not call conservative that system which diverts the people's savings from such really conservative investments as the savings-bank and the legitimate business enterprises of the country into the pockets of speculators and swindlers."

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST,

Who is referred to by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as the "yellow peril" of the Democracy.

Mr. Hearst's newspaper supporters, aside from his own journals, are almost exclusively country weeklies, like the Richmond *Missourian*, the Adrian (Mich) *Press*, and the Hastings (Mich.) *Journal*. Says the last-named paper:

"Why not William Randolph Hearst as Democratic candidate for Presidency? Surely he has as much personality as any one the Democrats could name. He belongs to no faction, is a hard worker, honest advocate, and wealthy enough to make a lively fight. As a champion of the people, he has already made an enviable reputation, and it is our opinion no man claiming to be a Democrat and eligible to the Presidency has fewer enemies in his own ranks or more friends in the opposition party. Surely if Democrats are to win they must choose some man who is acceptable to all factions of Democrats and to the common people. Hearst fills the bill."

The Columbus (O.) *Citizen* (Dem.) also takes a favorable view of Mr. Hearst's candidacy; and the Chattanooga *News* (Dem.) remarks that "a poll of the leading Democrats in this city would doubtless show a majority for Hearst," and adds:

"Every man who keeps up with men of affairs knows Mr. Hearst, and the common people in each State are familiar with what he has done for humanity with his great newspapers. They know that his newspapers stand for the people and against the trusts and combinations. If he really becomes a candidate, in an aggressive sense, the people will rally to him."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), however, intimates that the Hearst enthusiasm is principally the product of the Hearst checkbook; and the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) says:

"There seems to be but one thing for the conservative men to do—namely, to waive differences of opinion and unite with a whole heart upon a suitable man; for all must concede that there is no victory for Democracy in William R. Hearst. He is representative of war upon capital and vested interest; he preaches only discontent; and Democracy stands for more than this. Under Hearst there would be a repetition of the two preceding campaigns, and with the same well-deserved result. The solid inter-

AND THE WILLIAMS STILL PURSUED HER.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"First I tried New York, then Chicago; and now I've fixed on St. Louis, they've followed me here."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

THE GOO GOO MAN.

Yellow spots in Goo Goo's eyes
All little Dems he'll hypnotize!
Then run away as fast as you can,
Get out of the way of the Goo Goo Man!

—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. HEARST.

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ests of the country would be on one side and the agrarians on the other; and with the solid interests would be alined the independent vote, which the Democratic party must get in order to win. In our opinion, Hearst spells defeat for Democracy, even should so weak a man as Mr. Roosevelt be his opponent."

SENATOR HANNA ON LABOR-UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

LABOR-unionism is so often confused with socialism by newspapers which are opposed to both, and by socialist organs which would like to annex the unions to the socialist movement, that it is interesting to find the whole matter treated by a man like Senator Hanna, who has witnessed a most remarkable change in the attitude of labor toward him in the last seven or eight years, and who has recently beaten Tom L. Johnson, who is something of a socialist, in an overwhelming political victory in Ohio. In his article, which appears in *The National Magazine* (Boston, February), Senator Hanna regards the spread of socialism as a menace, and thinks it will be of little use in America, since it will not solve the labor problems, and bring about the results desired by both capital and labor alike. Socialism, he says, is "one of those things which is only half understood, and is more or less used to inflame the popular mind against all individual initiative and personal energy, which has been the very essence of American progress." Mr. Hanna continues:

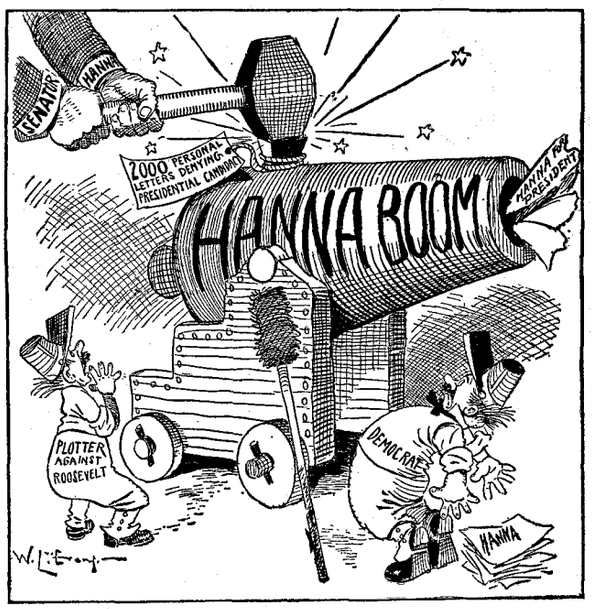
"My own impression is confirmed by information from laboring men that socialism, in the European sense of the word, will never find a firm footing in America. There is a spirit of cooperation or community of interests which some people may confound with socialism, that is making headway with us; but when any one attempts, for political or financial reasons, to advocate the whole program of European socialism, he will find little prospect of the seed's taking root in American soil. This, I think, was demonstrated very conclusively in the Ohio campaign, where higher socialism was brought forth as an issue. When the people understand this subject in its fullest sense, and some of the mysteries, and the fascinating glamour connected with the mysterious, that now shrouds the subject, are torn away, and it is seen plainly, it will be found to be repellent to American ideas of integrity and honesty. Its objects will be seen to be the very opposite of those desired both by labor and capital alike, since it gives no aid toward the building up and development of the country, nor does it guarantee each man a chance to make a home for himself. Fairness and justice will never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toil in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless. The old law of compensation is operative now as ever. No 'ism' is wanted by the American people that will take from any citizen the just and equitable reward of his labor. There is always a likelihood of movements of this kind fascinating people who have met with a degree of failure in their own efforts; but it is a short-sighted policy to destroy the fabric of national union in order to promulgate a doctrine the very essence of which is selfishness. I believe a single vigorous campaign of agitation would quickly show what support these doctrines may expect from the American people, as has been proven over and over along these lines. As a general rule, the American people are pretty level-headed.

"Now, I do not mean that those who have taken up socialism should be roundly scored and abused, for a great many of these are honest and sincere in their belief, which belief arises from not really understanding the matter, having been misled by misrepresentation. It is usually said that there are only two sides to a question, but in this matter there are two sides and two ends, and by the time our socialist has surveyed the two sides and the big end and the little one, he will not find that socialism is going to benefit him much in America."

The best way to settle the difficulties of labor and capital, thinks Mr. Hanna, is to take up case by case, and try to adjust them in a permanent and peaceful manner. "There must be a common ground," he says, "where all can meet with the honest determination to do what is right, meeting bravely the conditions as they change, and seizing the opportunity as it offers for the better-

"CAN'T 'U TALK?"
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.



HAS SPIKED THE GUN.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

SOME HANNA CARTOONS.

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ment of all the people." The Senator remarks further on this subject:

"This is essentially a great economic age—an age when energy, materials, and purposes are all being utilized for the best. When a man loses his day's work, and is compelled to spend that time in absolute idleness, the whole community suffers a loss as well as he, and it is something that is lost forever to the commonwealth; this would be found entirely unnecessary were the honest motives of both sides given proper consideration. And we feel convinced that we have a very great duty to perform in resisting the onslaught of the socialistic tendency which helps to bring this state of affairs into being. Both capital and labor must yield in time to the great law of fair dealing, man to man. In proportion to a man's ambitions and his ability to earn for himself a betterment of his condition, there will be a striving on his part to attain his ideals, and this in itself is the germ of progress; and just as far as that encroaches on others who are working for the same object, there will be a natural resistance. But there are few citizens in this country who would condone any interference with the personal rights of a neighbor. There always will be a neutral ground where conflicting interests can meet and confer and adjust themselves—a sort of Hague tribunal, if you please, in the every-day affairs of life.

"The American labor-unions are becoming more and more conservative and careful in their management, and are not likely to be led away from the straight road by hot-headed members.

"Business men, too, have found that fighting does not pay in trade. There is an old saying that the best lawyer is he who keeps his client out of lawsuits, and the best leader is he who can avoid difficulties; but the greater experience and intelligence which necessarily exist among employers, owing to the fact of their longer training in the forum of business, places upon them an important responsibility."

EDUCATION AS A CAUSE OF NEGRO CRIMINALITY.

TWO main and divergent tendencies are evident, and, indeed, are often frankly proclaimed, in the remedies proposed by newspapers and public men, North and South, for the solution of the "negro problem." One is to raise the negro, by mental and moral training, to the level of the white man; the other is to relegate him to a lower level and compel him, by law and force, to stay there. An utterance in the latter class which is arousing considerable discussion was made last week by Major J. K. Vardaman, the new governor of Mississippi, elected on an anti-negro platform. In his inaugural address the new governor sets forth the striking doctrine that education makes the negro a criminal. Here is part of his address:

"The crime of all the ages against civilization was committed when, in the agonizing spasm of infuriated men, just after the Civil War, the North expressed its hatred of the white people of the South in the amendments to the Constitution which vested the negro with all the rights and privileges of citizenship. . . . . .

"As a race, they are deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that they are more criminal as freemen than as slaves; that they are increasing in criminality with frightful rapidity, being one-third more criminal in 1890 than in 1880.

"The startling facts revealed by the census shows that those who can read and write are more criminal than the illiterates, which is true of no other element of our population. I am advised that the minimum illiteracy among the negroes is found in New England, where it is 21.7 per cent. The maximum was found in the black belt—Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—where it is 65.7 per cent. And yet the negro in New England is four and one-half times more criminal, hundred for hundred, than he is in the black belt. In the South, Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year.

"You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with the account of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute, and this crime, I want to impress upon you, is but the manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality, encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the State is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain.

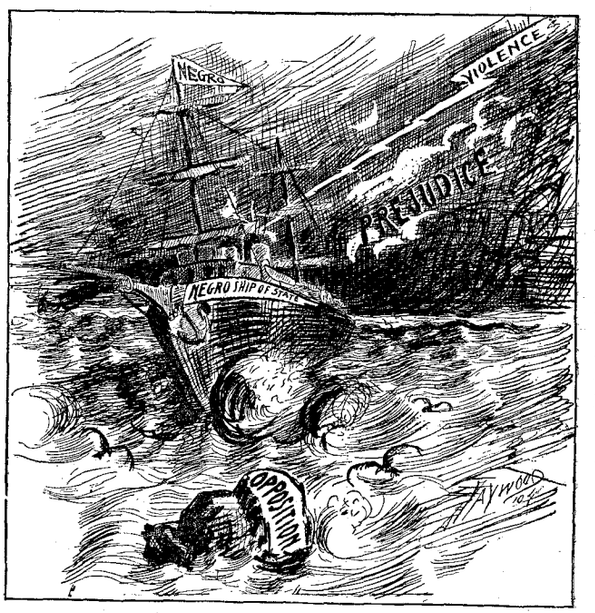
"The better class of negroes are not responsible for this terrible condition, nor for the criminal tendency of their race. Nor do I wish to be understood as censuring them for it. I am not censuring anybody, nor am I inspired by ill-will for the negro, but I am simply calling attention to a most unfortunate and unendurable condition of affairs. What shall be done about it?

"My own idea is that the character of the education for the negro ought to be changed. If, after years of earnest effort and the expenditure of fabulous sums of money to educate his head, we have only succeeded in making a criminal out of him and imperiling his usefulness and efficiency as a laborer, wisdom would suggest that we make another experiment and see if we can not improve him by educating his hand and his heart. There must be a moral substratum upon which to build or you can not make a desirable citizen."

JAMES K. VARDAMAN,
Governor of Mississippi, who advocates illiteracy for the negro.

Booker T. Washington, however, in the Chattanooga *Tradesman* for January 1, expresses his conviction that the Southern people believe in negro education. He says:

"I believe that the Southern white people realize more and more clearly the fundamental idea of the American common school—that all the property of the State should educate impartially all the children of all the people. It is not merely the man who enters the tax office who really pays the taxes; the laborers, each of whom pays one-quarter cent more to the pound for a commodity because of a license tax, really pay the license tax, however indirect the payment. The moral idea that underlies the American common school, and the actual incidence of taxation—these two things are winning increasing recognition in every one of the Southern States. Moreover, the value of land is largely determined by the relative intelligence and consequent efficiency of the laboring population; and the negro constitutes a very large per-



THE DARKER HOUR.
—Haywood in the Indianapolis *Freeman* (Afro-American).

centage of the South's labor. Since 1880 $105,807,930 have been spent for the negro schools in the former slave States. In the school year, 1879-80, $2,120,485 were spent for colored schools, and in 1900-01 $6,035,550—an increase of $3,915,065, or almost 285 per cent. In 1879-80 the expenditure per capita of school population for the colored was $1.01, but in 1900-01 $2.21. It is true that in the latter year the white child received $4.92, or considerably

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more than twice the amount received by the colored child. However, the whole South is heartily interested in the cause of negro education.

"Negro illiteracy is a stain that the schools are rapidly washing away. Tho constituting only 13.1 per cent. of the total population in 1880, the colored population bore the burden of 51.6 per cent. of the illiteracy. Tho 70.0 per cent. of the colored population were illiterate in 1880, only 44.5 per cent. were illiterate in 1900—a magnificent progress for the South and for the negro. It is true for the whole country that only 4.6 per cent. of the native white population were illiterate in 1900 as against 44.5 per cent. of the colored; but the South is determined to lessen this immense handicap upon the negro just as rapidly as possible."

The Washington *Star* condemns the Vardaman doctrine as "positively monstrous." To quote:

"The Vardaman proposition is so unwise it is positively monstrous. To take the ground that education and enlightenment lead to and encourage vice and crime is to insult the lessons of history and the interpretations put upon human duty by the greatest and best men who have ever lived. All races have had their very humble and savage and vicious beginnings, and not one of them has made any advance in the scale of usefulness and decency and humanity except by the pathway of education. Some have advanced more rapidly than others, but all have advanced. None has attained perfection. None ever will. The most advanced race to-day—the white race—has its plague spots of pathetic and indescribable repulsiveness. But that is no argument against education and civilization.

"Governor Vardaman does not as yet push his argument to its legitimate conclusion. He may do that at a later day. He may be feeling his way along, and his courage may grow with his success if success is achieved. If he is right in his contention, then the work of Abraham Lincoln was a monumental mistake. If the negro in this country is harmed by intellectual freedom, he is harmed by physical freedom. If he should be kept in mental darkness he should be returned to actual slavery. If he is the one exception to the rule and becomes a monster in the schoolmaster's hands, he should be reshackled for his own and the general good, and returned to the firmest conditions of servitude.

"But Governor Vardaman is kicking against the pricks. He is something of a curiosity. He excites wonder at the expense of his people; for it is a wonder that a man holding to such views as he proclaims should be occupying by the popular choice the highest office within the boundaries of a sovereign State of this Union."

Other incidents in the series of efforts to "teach the negro his place" appear in the Maryland disfranchisement movement; in the "Jim Crow" bills introduced into the Maryland legislature last week to separate the races in steamboats and railroad trains; in the bill introduced into the Mississippi legislature to differentiate lynching from murder; in the attempt in Sheffield, Mass., to provide a separate school for negro children; and in the subjection of negroes in a number of Southern States to involuntary servitude, called "peonage," for the payment of alleged debts. Incidents in the opposing tendency appear in the vigorous campaign against peonage in the Southern courts; in Governor Heyward's campaign against lynching in South Carolina, and in the decision of the United States Supreme Court last week that the exclusion of negroes from a grand jury that finds an indictment against a negro is not permissible. The Supreme Court decision is based upon a similar decision in a previous case, in which the court said:

"The exclusion of all persons of the African race from a grand jury which finds an indictment against a negro in a state court, when they are excluded solely because of their race or color, denies him the equal protection of the laws, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Fourteenth Amendment thereto, whether such exclusion is one through the action of the legislature, through the courts, or through the executive or administrative officers of the State."

The cotton boom, we are told by a New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Sun*, is bringing unprecedented prosperity to the blacks of that region. He writes:

"At no other time since emancipation, not even in the palmiest days of reconstruction, have the negroes of the Southwest had so much money on hand as this season. If the cotton crop yields $650,000,000, the negroes will get $200,000,000. In Mississippi their share of the crop will be $35,000,000 or $40,000,0000, or eight times the assessed value of all property owned by negroes in the State."

FOREIGN TRADE OF TWO AND A HALF BILLIONS.

MUCH gratification is expressed in the newspapers over the fact that five new trade records were established in the year just closed, despite the depression witnessed in financial circles. Our foreign trade (exports and imports) reached the high-water mark of nearly $2,500,000,000; the month of December showed the highest record of monthly exports, $175,000,000; and all records in the exportation of cotton were broken, the cotton exported during the year amounting to $378,000,000. Not only was our foreign trade the largest in aggregate ever known, but in both imports and exports, reckoned separately, it was the largest. "The nation has passed through a bad financial debauch," observes the New York *World*. "It has been overloaded with 'undigested securities'" but "it has turned over a new leaf and gone to work to repair its mistakes in a characteristic American hurry, but in the good, old-fashioned way of economy in buying and enterprise in selling. This is a wonderful country."

The preliminary figures from the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the total foreign trade for the calendar year, ending December 31, amounted to $2,480,141,228, against $2,330,002,803 for the previous year, and $2,345,795,770 for 1901, when a new record was made. The exports aggregated $1,484,668,127, an increase of $123,982,194 over 1902, and $6,722,014 over 1900, which was the highest previous record. December exports aggregated $174,734,368. The highest preceding record for a single month was that of October, 1900, when the total reached $163,389,680. The imports for 1903 aggregated $995,473,101, as compared with $969,316,870 in 1902 and $880,419,910 in 1901. The exports for the first half of 1903 led many to think that the aggregate for the year would be below that of recent years. There were gains, however, toward the end of the year, due largely to the heavy shipments and high prices of cotton. During the year, cotton exports aggregated a little more than $1,000,000 in value per day, while in the last three months of 1903 they averaged more than $2,000,000 per day, and in the closing month of the year nearly $2,500,000 per day. The value of cotton exports for the year was $378,518,718, as compared with $290,491,225 in 1902, and $314,252,586 in 1900; 3,622,351,914 pounds of cotton were exported. The exports of breadstuffs for the year amounted to $193,000,000, as against $187,000,000 in 1902, while the shipments of provisions, such as cattle, beef, tallow, hogs, etc., amounted to $199,000,000, as against $190,000,000 in 1902. Last year we exported $15,000,000 worth of silver in excess of imports, and imported $20,000,000 more gold than we sent out. The total of gold exports was $44,346,834 and imports $65,267,696. This was an increase of $8,316,243 in gold exports and $21,074,379 in imports over the preceding year.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* comments on the course of the year's exports as follows:

"The record of our exports of natural products of the country for the calendar year 1903 contains some interesting features worth noting, tho their significance is largely a matter of inference. The increase in the export of cotton for the four months of the market year for that product is doubtless due to the exigent demand after the short supply of the summer, but it hardly comports with the assumption of a shorter supply this year than last, unless there is to be a cotton famine next summer. But the most notable feature is the relatively large increase in the export to Germany, especially in the month of December. . . . . .

"Another feature of interest in these tables is that which shows the distribution of the export of grain and provisions between the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports. The falling-off in the export of

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wheat was heavy at all Atlantic ports, and proportionately so at Pacific ports, while there was a relatively small decrease at New Orleans and a large increase at Galveston. With a loss of about 55,000,000 bushels in the total export, nearly 35,000,000 bushels of this appear on the Atlantic coast, and more than the rest on that of the Pacific, while New Orleans and Galveston together show a gain of about 5,000,000 bushels. While New York fully held its own in comparison with other Atlantic ports, it fell far behind either of the two principal Gulf ports. In the increase of corn exports it got its full share, which is due to the more favorable location of the supplies, but the tendency of wheat is to go more and more to the Gulf and through Canada, tho with the latter the means of comparison is not furnished. More than half the export of provisions, cattle, hogs, and sheep still go from New York, and it is almost wholly from Atlantic ports. This is due partly to the fact that vessels adapted to this kind of transport have become established on the Atlantic lines, and railroad equipment has also been adapted to the traffic in this direction. The natural current of this traffic is eastward from the plains through certain established centers, and it is not readily shifted."

New York, according to a government statistical table, now ranks second in the world in the volume of its foreign commerce. Here is the table:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
London	1902	10,179,023	7,385,085
New York	1902	8,982,767	8,415,291
Antwerp	1902	8,373,528	8,347,483
Hamburg	1902	7,860,223	7,993,166
Hongkong*	1901	7,383,683	7,340,586
Liverpool	1902	6,843,200	6,314,514
Cardiff	1902	4,688,088	7,868,556
Rotterdam	1901	5,950,445	5,733,763
Singapore†	1901	5,459,032	5,453,999
Marseilles	1902	4,911,784	4,552,088
Tyne ports	1902	3,615,046	4,754,301
Gibraltar	1901	4,171,350	4,159,272

*Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade. The tonnage of these vessels entered and cleared was 1,126,931 and 1,130,279, respectively in 1901.

†Exclusive of war-ships, transports, native craft, and vessels under fifty tons, but inclusive of vessels engaged in trade between the Straits Settlements.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE improvement in the Russo-Japanese situation last week was treated by the press in this country and abroad as being partly due to the conclusion of our treaty with China, by which two towns in Manchuria—Mukden and Antung—are opened to the trade of the world. The fact that our treaty is negotiated with China is taken to indicate that the United States considers Manchuria to be Chinese territory, not Russian; and some of the Russian press and officials seem to consider the treaty as an unfriendly act and as a part of the Anglo-Japanese conspiracy to oust them from that province. On the day that President Roosevelt issued his proclamation putting the treaty with China into effect, the Department of State sent to the press a statement containing this significant passage:

"It is highly probable that the presence in these localities at an early date of American consular officers and those of other nationalities will greatly tend to the establishment of order in this much-disturbed borderland of China, and will powerfully contribute toward insuring the principle of the 'open door,' to which this country stands irrevocably committed, as well as aiding in insuring the integrity of China and its administrative control over its Manchurian provinces."

M. Plançon, diplomatic agent of Admiral Alexeieff, is reported by cable as saying that this action of the United States is "unfriendly and undiplomatic," and a correspondent on the spot reports that it "quite upset Viceroy Alexeieff's calculations." A correspondent in London remarks that "the ratification of the Chinese-American treaty may be said to have cut the ground from under Russia's feet." The presence of our consular officers in these Manchurian towns, accredited to China, "will be a visible proof and testimony," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "that the United States looks on Manchuria as part of the Chinese Empire, and intends it shall remain so in fact and in international law." Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"It is generally agreed that the improvement in the situation in the Far East is due to the American coup in securing a speedy ratification of the Chinese treaty which opens two ports in Manchuria to the commerce of the world. Russia hoped that the ratification of this treaty would be delayed at least ten months, in which time Russia would probably be in a position to bring such pressure on China as to defeat the ratification altogether. The effect of the treaty is to make the territory less valuable to Russia, for with that country open to the trade of the United States Russia can not compete. Not only are we nearer, commercially, to the seat of the trade, but with anything like equal advantages we will drive the Russian merchants out of the territory."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"Perhaps the most significant tribute to the American policy is offered by Russians. A few days ago they were saying American

A NEW FACTOR IN THE ARGUMENT.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

policy in Manchuria and Korea was offensive to Russia. Now we are told that they admit, with some irritation, that 'a great victory has been won by American diplomacy in Manchuria.' Well, they ought to know and to appreciate the magnitude of our victory; for there is nothing in the case more certain than that it is primarily and chiefly Russia herself over whom the victory has been won. There would have been no need of such a campaign by America at this time had it not been for Russia; for the complete opening of all Manchuria was practically assured to us nine years ago, until Russia interfered and insisted that it should be closed again and kept closed. The treaty which we have just made also would have been made much sooner had it not been for Russia's opposition. After it was agreed upon, the signing of it was delayed for some time solely on Russia's account. Even since it was signed and ratified, and since the ratifications were exchanged, there have been Russian protests against it and Russian threats that the execution of it would not be permitted. At the present moment it certainly looks as tho the treaty will be fulfilled, or as tho there would be some unpleasant complications if it were not.

"The American diplomatic victory is, of course, a victory in behalf of American commercial interests and treaty rights. It is more than that. It is a victory in behalf of that open-door principle which is for the good of all well-disposed nations. It is a victory for good faith among the nations in their dealings with China and in their dealings with one another about China. It is also probably a victory for Japan, because Japan has all along been identified with the very principles for which America has

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been contending. It is, we have said, a victory over Russia; but it is a victory over the selfish and intolerant Russia of Plehve and Alexeieff and Pobiedonostseff, for and in behalf of the progressive and liberal Russia of Nicholas II. and Witte and Lamsdorff and Mouravieff. It is, we may hope, a victory for peace, and for a peace with honor and with justice to all nations."

ANOTHER SENATOR INDICTED.

"I HAVE no doubt that not only will I promptly establish my entire innocence in the matter, but that my course will be seen to be above criticism," says Senator Burton (Rep.), of Kansas, in commenting on his indictment for receiving $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company for interceding with the post-office officials to prevent a fraud order being issued against the company. The Senator says that he merely accompanied the president of the company to the postal department "to find whether a fraud order had been issued against him," and "acted purely in the matter as attorney, to ask what had been done." For this kindly act the Senator received the honorarium mentioned, and is now summarily haled into court for it.

Some of the newspapers do not think the matter so clear and simple. Thus the New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"Senator Burton is ready and glib with explanations for the rude action of the federal Grand Jury at St. Louis in laying against him an indictment for taking a handsome 'fee' from a get-rich-quick concern in return for valuable services rendered at Washington. 'Purely professional services,' says the Kansan. 'All I did was to go to the Post-Office Department to find out if a fraud order had been issued.'

"Judgment must be suspended, of course, until the Government shows down its hand and the Senator reveals his legal defense. Meanwhile the public, having the Driggs and Dietrich cases well in mind, will wonder what peculiar professional skill marks members of Congress above their fellows in the law for practise before the government departments; will marvel at the generosity of even a get-rich-quick swindler who pays a Senator $2,500 merely for going to the post-office 'to get information' about a fraud order and never by any chance to get that fraud order stopped; and will finally be amazed at the eagerness of a grave and reverend Senator of the United States to perform such a messenger-boy errand at any price.

"Such speculations may do Mr. Burton injustice. Nevertheless, the public will continue to indulge in them until a jury finds that his indictment was right or wrong. The Senator, who thinks neither the moral law nor the penal code is violated by the sale of one's influence as a member of Congress under the thin cloak of legal services, says he will press for an early trial. This is exactly what Senator Dietrich said when he was indicted for selling his post-offices. We hope the Dietrich parallel will not be carried further than this. We trust Senator Burton will not permit his counsel, like his Nebraska colleague, to avail him of a flaw in the indictment whereby to prevent a jury from getting at the truth, nor will then resort to a Senate committee of inquiry, with Senator Dietrich as its chairman, for his 'vindication.'"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) indulges in uncomplimentary reflections on the Senator's "moral density":

"Senator Burton may be guiltless before the law, but his own account of his connection with the case of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company and its relations with the Post-Office Department shows him in a light in which his most kindly friends can not regard him with satisfaction. The Rialto Company was in trouble with the Government; its right to use the mails was questioned—indeed, the Post-Office Department had threatened to issue orders against it as a fraudulent concern. Mr. Burton, then a Senator of the United States, accepted employment as its attorney. His own story of his services is that he accompanied the president of the Rialto Company, H. C. Dennis, to the office of the chief inspector of the Post-Office Department 'to find whether a fraud order had been issued against him.' This was in the day of the notorious Tyner, Machen, and Barrett.

"Mr. Burton saw nothing wrong in taking up the interests of a concern suspected of fraud as against those of the Government, and in accepting money for doing so. He regards his connection with the case as purely professional and entirely proper.

"There is no arguing against a moral density like this. If it does not occur to a man chosen to a place in the national Senate that he is not at liberty to give part of his time and talents to suspected offenders against national law; if a Senator imagines that he can at will divest himself of his Senatorship and appear before officials of departments of the Government as a mere attorney; if a Senator is so guileless as to fancy that he is wanted by clients of questionable virtue for his legal ability and not at all for his official prestige, then there is a wide and deep chasm between Senatorial sense of propriety and common sense."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MARK should be careful or he may consent too late.—*The Chicago News.*

A LADY writing of Manila designates it "the land of fruit and flowers—the fruit on the inside of the can, the flowers on the outside."—*The Manila Times.*

IT is announced that brass bands will be barred from Oyster Bay this summer. This looks like an attempt to stifle competition.—*The Washington Post.*

ACCORDING to Michigan political standards, Mr. Hearst is, by all odds, the best-equipped aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination. See Dun or Bradstreet.—*The Detroit News.*

FROM reports it would not appear certain that the United States and Panama will be able to agree on a treaty. Now let the canal strip secede. Probably we can do some business with that.—*The Manila Times.*

MR. BRYAN declines to express a preference. He allows it to be understood, however, that the man whom he considers best fitted to be a Democratic candidate has no chance at present.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE is at least a constructive difference between J. Pierpont Morgan's offer of $250,000 for the manuscript of "Paradise Lost" and his statement to the tax assessor that he is worth but $400,000.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Willie R. Hearst really has "$2,000,000 to buy the Presidency," we indorse the sentiment that he "can no longer be ignored." The police ought to take it away from him before he's robbed.—*The Detroit Journal.*

A TRAVELER recently from Mindanao says if the older generation of Moros should be killed off it will not be so difficult to handle the younger ones. No; not till they are large enough to bear arms.—*The Manila Times.*

THE anti-imperialists assert that the United States purchased the Filipinos at two dollars a head. Our friends should make some allowances on the score that we did not know the Filipino at that time.—*The Manila Times.*

"I SUPPOSE your legislature did not decide to send you to the Senate without great consideration." "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "In fact, I should hate to tell you how much the consideration was."—*The Washington Star.*

NOW it is announced that the Spanish sailors, and not Dewey, sunk Spain's ships at Manila. Presumably the Spaniards saw that one of the fleets must be sunk, and with true Castilian courtesy decided that it should not be that of the visitors.—*The Chicago News.*

NO OHIO SISYPHUS—HE DOESN'T WANT THE JOB.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1903.

THE literary output of the past year in the English-speaking world was "chiefly distinguished for biographies." Such is the opinion of the London *Academy and Literature* (January 9), and the first place among biographies is given to John Morley's "Life of Gladstone." Henry James's "W. W. Story" is cited as "next in importance." *The Academy* goes on to mention Sidney Lee's "Life of Queen Victoria," James Bryce's "Studies in Contemporary Biography," and Justin McCarthy's "Portraits of the Sixties." The Boston *Transcript* (December 31) adds Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," and extends the list:

"'More Letters of Charles Darwin,' the 'Life and Letters of Max Müller,' the 'Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen,' the 'Autobiography of Joseph LeConte,' 'Rossetti Papers,' edited by his brother, 'Memoirs of M. de Blowitz,' the 'Recollections, Personal and Literary' of Richard Henry Stoddard, 'Hawthorne and His Circle' by his son, offer new and valuable glimpses of distinguished personalities. In 'My Own Story,' the venerable J. T. Trowbridge recounts charmingly the most striking events in a life crowned with popularity and success; the Carlyle controversy is kept alive with three aggressive volumes—'New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' 'My Relations with Carlyle,' and 'The Nemesis of Froude'; the American Men of Letters series is advanced with a single volume by Prof. George R. Carpenter upon Whittier, and in the English Men of Letters are now included Browning, Crabbe, and Fanny Burney. . . . Other subjects of the biographer's pen are Maxim Gorky, Bret Harte, Horace Greeley, William Ellery Channing (by Rev. John W. Chadwick), Henry Ward Beecher (by Rev. Lyman Abbott), Phillips Brooks (by Rev. William Lawrence), Benjamin Disraeli, Thackeray, Poe, Stevenson, and Sir George Grove."

The record of American fiction during the year seems to indicate: (1) that the novel-reading public can now be less easily imposed upon than formerly by the mere force of lavish exploitation and ingenuity of advertising; (2) that the greatest successes are being achieved by novelists who have left the beaten track to find their material; and (3) that American readers are demanding, to a greater extent than ever before, American novels. The New York *Bookman* (January) calls attention to these tendencies, and comments further:

"Those writers from whom we have come to expect a book or two every year have, in the main, not disappointed us. Mr. Kipling published nothing of any length during 1903, which may mean that we are to have something to look forward to in 1904. From Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Thomas Hardy, nothing; but this was not in the nature of a surprise. Mr. Henry James was as usual industrious, and Mrs. Humphry Ward had the success to which she has become accustomed with 'Lady Rose's Daughter.' Sir Arthur Conan Doyle revived his Napoleonic hero, the 'Brigadier Gerard,' and is now in the full swing of a new series of tales about Sherlock Holmes. As to American writers, Mr. F. Marion Crawford brought out his expected novel of Italian life, Mr. James Lane Allen broke the silence of three years with 'The Mettle of the Pasture,' Mr. John Fox, Jr., produced in 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,' a novel very much out of the ordinary; Mr. Howells's 'Letters Home' elicited much high appreciation, and in 'The Forest' Mr. Stewart Edward White wrote a book which is far from being merely one of the books of a year. Mr. Davis's 'The Bar Sinister' and Mr. Tarkington's 'Cherry' we read and enjoyed long before they ever appeared in bindings of their own. We agreed with all of our readers that Jack London's 'The Call of the Wild' was a rattling good dog story, and that it was a downright pleasure to be enabled to meet again Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's Colonel Carter, and to share the hospitality which he extended to that reprobate Klutchen, even tho 'Colonel Carter's Christmas' seemed to lack something of the spontaneity and genuineness of 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville.'"

A compilation from *The Bookman's* monthly tables of six best-selling books shows a total of thirty-two different novels, as against twenty-eight last year and twenty-nine in 1901. Of these, twenty-seven were written by American authors. First in popularity is "Lady Rose's Daughter," which was mentioned in five tables. "The Virginian," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," "The Pit," "Lovey Mary," "The Filigree Ball," and "Gordon Keith," were each mentioned four times. "The Blue Flower," "Under the Rose," "The Grey Cloak," "The Mettle of the Pasture," "The One Woman," and "The Call of the Wild," were mentioned three times. "Glengarry School Days," "The Main Chance," and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," were mentioned twice. The following novels were only mentioned once: "The Two Vanrevels," "Cecilia," "Wanted: A Chaperon," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "The Leopard's Spots," "The Spenders," "The Circle," "Conjurer's House," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," "Wee Macgreegor," "The Under Dog," "The Lightning Conductor," "Rebecca," "The Adventures of Gerard," "The Sherrods."

The London *Academy* recalls a number of important English novels, including Mr. Whiteing's "The Yellow Van," Mr. Marriott's "The House on the Sands," Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon," Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's "McTodd," Mr. Jacobs's "Odd Craft," Mrs. Thurston's "The Circle," and Mr. Quiller Couch's "Hetty Wesley." The same paper comments:

"On the whole 1903 was a good year for fiction. The fatal predilections which prevent perfection still, it is true, persisted. Limelight and artifice came between many and success. But there was an enlarged power of expression, a power which would have surprised Richardson, and even George Eliot, consequent on the steady researches of their successors for innumerable right words."

So far as poetry is concerned, the year has been exceptionally barren. "The best that can be said," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "is that 1903 witnessed the appearance of 'The Five Nations' of Rudyard Kipling and the 'For England' of William Watson, these volumes deserving mention and comment because they are the work of true poets and because they represent two diametrically opposite points of view with regard to British honor and patriotism." *The Academy* also mentions new volumes of verse by W. B. Yeats, Alfred Austin, John Davidson, Israel Zangwill, Laurence Binyon, Ethel Clifford, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Bliss Carman.

In the field of literary criticism and history, important contributions have been made. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"Dr. Leo Wiener's 'Anthology of Russian Literature' has been completed with the issue of its second volume; the lavishly illustrated history of English literature by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse is now in course of publication; Prof. George Edward Woodberry has put forward a series of essays under the title 'America in Literature.' Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Henry W. Boynton have prepared 'A Readers' History of American Literature.' . . . Gabriel Hanotaux's historical account of contemporary France affords much opportunity for reflection regarding the erratic course of affairs in the life of that nation, and Thomas Addis Emmet's 'Ireland Under English Rule' is a polemic discussion of one of the most remarkable phases of world history. Of especial interest to American students have been Gaillard Hunt's 'Life of James Madison,' 'American Diplomacy in the Orient,' by John W. Foster; the 'Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson,' by Thomas E. Watson; Senator Hoar's 'Autobiography of Seventy Years'; the 'New American Navy,' by John D. Long; two series of monographs prepared by Archer Butler Hulbert upon 'Historic Highways of America,' and a work upon the Philippine Islands, to be completed in about sixty volumes."

The death-list of the year includes Mommsen, Herbert Spencer, Lecky, Dean Farrar, Charles Godfrey Leland, Paul Blouet ("Max O'Rell"), Whistler, Henley, Richard Henry Stoddard, Edna Lyall, Henry Seton Merriman, George Gissing, and Julian Ralph. Says *Collier's Weekly* (New York):

"Necrology, indeed, is the sharpest reminder we have that the arts are alive among us and important. Most of us in the whirl of life remember only when Whistler dies that his life means more in

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the long run than the life of many a statesman or king of business. . . . If an attempt were made to select the most notable literary productions of the year, opinions would differ widely. Our own choice would be John Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' in England, and Helen Keller's 'Story of My Life,' in America."

LACK OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

REFORM in Russia, according to the editor of the *Osvoboj-denie*, is more likely to come as the result of a great war than in the natural order of things. The disastrous Crimean war, he points out, made the liberation of the serfs a national necessity, and this great measure led to others of a liberal character, so that the period which followed became an era of progress and improvement. Aside from political reform, liberal Russians agree that the fundamental need of the nation is elementary education. The economic condition of the peasantry, admittedly bad, is attributed to illiteracy and the special restrictions which ignorance and degradation appear to justify. Recognizing that Russia's strength is in her peasantry, the St. Petersburg *Novosti* asks what the nation is doing to-day for the cause of the education of the masses who produce her wealth, defend and extend her dominion, and fight to maintain her prestige and supremacy in far-off territory. The latest statistics of elementary education are those for 1900, which the paper elaborately analyzes. We condense the survey as follows:

There are 84,500 elementary schools in the country. The total cost of their maintenance at present is 50,000,000 roubles (about $27,000,000). Of this amount the *zemstvos* (the provincial assemblies, which contain representatives of the peasantry) contribute 23 per cent., tho they exist and operate in less than half of the provinces of the empire. The imperial treasury gives 20.7 per cent. The remainder is made up by appropriations of the municipal and rural governments and by gifts, bequests, etc.

The number of pupils in the elementary schools is 4,500,000, and the girls constitute about one-fourth of this number. So far as the male pupils are concerned, the school population represents one-twentieth of the whole male population. Of the female population, only 1 out of 54 attends school.

Considerable progress has been made, however, since 1885. At that time the showing was much less favorable. Half of the recruits, for example, are illiterate to-day; twenty years ago only 20 per cent. of the recruits were able to read and write in any manner whatever.

Adopting a territorial test, Russia is much more backward than other Western nations in the matter of education. She has but one school for every 222 square versts of territory. Even in the most advanced parts of the empire, in the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, etc., there is but 1 school for every 24 square versts of territory. In thousands of instances children have to walk from 8 to 12 miles a day in going to and returning from school. And the school term coincides with the coldest and severest weather.

The greatest chaos prevails in the control and management of the elementary schools. They are subject to no fewer than 9 different departments. The ministry of education manages about half of the schools. The synod controls 42,000 schools, with, however, a comparatively small number of pupils—1,600,000. On the other hand, the number of pupils in the schools controlled by the ministry of education is 2,100,000.

For the present, friends of popular education ask that the imperial Government appropriate as much for public schools as is contributed by the *zemstvos*, local bodies, and private benevolence together—about 33,000,000 roubles. This, it is said, is more essential than the encouragement of manufactures by protective duties and the development of the Manchurian "sphere of interest."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PLAY FOR BERNHARDT.

VICTORIEN SARDOU has written a new play for Madam Bernhardt. It is entitled "La Sorcière" (The Sorceress), and is a five-act drama of the Spanish Inquisition at Toledo in the Middle Ages. The central theme is the love of a Spanish officer for a Moorish girl and the trial and condemnation of the latter for witchcraft. The play is full of the dramatic, spectacular intensity which gives "the divine Sarah" such ample scope for the display of her genius. As produced at her own theater in Paris the play has also received much attention in the matter of costumes and scenery. Emile Faguet, the dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), calls it "perhaps the greatest of Sardou's productions." The subject, he declares, is very cleverly chosen "to yield the maximum of the pathetic." He goes on to describe the background of the play:

SARAH BERNHARDT AND VICTORIEN SARDOU.

Mme. Bernhardt has scored a new triumph in Sardou's play, "La Sorcière."

"We are in Toledo—or in the environs of Toledo—some ten years after the capture of Grenada and the final expulsion of the Moors from Spain. The fierce passions of the conflict are still burning and implacable. The Christian thirst for vengeance against the Mohammedans has not been satisfied. The *autos da fé* blaze incessantly. The crime of a Christian marrying a Moor or a Moor marrying a Christian is punished by immuring in a convent, for the woman, and the galleys for the man. The crime of sorcery is punished by death. The Holy Inquisition is more powerful than kings."

M. Faguet declares that, with the exception of a slip in the dramatic mechanism which gives "undue prominence to the star," the play is "vigorous, powerful, and often proceeds with admirable address through great difficulties of construction." He continues:

"It presents a most beautiful central figure, a living

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character of clear brain, of goodness, of charity and of love—a character, perhaps, I must admit, a little too complex, but not incoherent, which remains in the memory imposing and exquisite. Finally, from the point of view of idea, the play is a protest against intolerance and against the tyranny of ignorance, indeed a play of all ages, of almost every land, and one which ought to be applauded by honest folk of all times, of all places, and of all shades of opinion. . . . The play is richly mounted, with elegance, artistic invention, and historic exactitude."

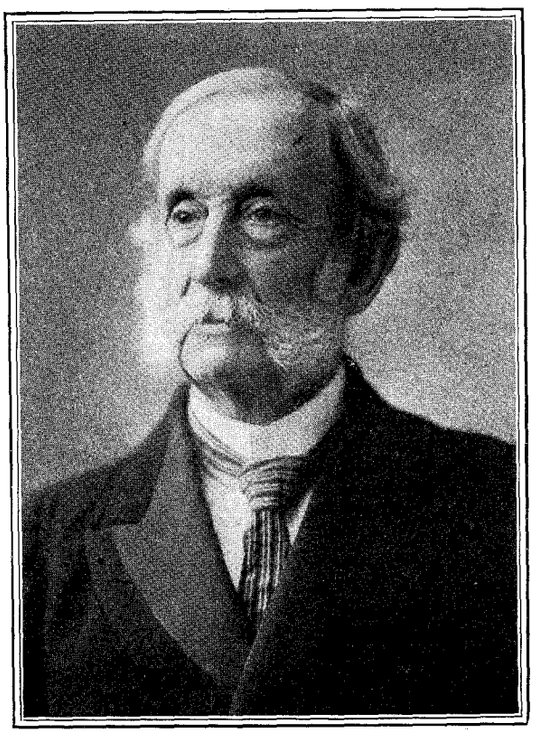
The critic of the *Temps* (Adolphe Brisson) remarks:

"In the course of his dazzling career M. Sardou has scored successes equal to this; I do not think that he has ever achieved one more honorable or more deserved. The fourth act of 'La Tosca' drew forth the same transports. Yet how much I prefer 'The Sorceress!' . . . The beauty of this fourth act stands every examination and grows as you reflect upon it. There are no melodramatic tricks, no exaggeration, no declamation. It is fine!"

All the critics assert that in "The Sorceress" Madam Bernhardt scores a new triumph. M. Brisson says: "How shall we tell about it all! It is Sardou the excellent and Sarah the marvelous. Never before have they been so brilliant and so young." The critic of the *Débats* says:

"This time the great Bernhardt gives us every bit of herself, with all her grace, all her power of passion, all her tragic eloquence, all her languishing beauty in despair and in death. Do not fail to see this play, so that you may be able to tell your grandchildren you have looked upon the greatest comedienne of the second half of the nineteenth century, and perhaps of the entire nineteenth century."

There was danger at one time that "La Sorcière" would become the occasion of an unexpected renewal of the Dreyfus agitation. In the fourth act of the play, as originally written, there is a scene in which Cardinal Ximines and the cruel judges of the Spanish Inquisition pronounce death-sentence upon Zoraya, the sorceress. Fifty others—scientists, poets, freethinkers—are huddled together in a huge iron cage. This scene has been suppressed by the French censor on the ground that Cardinal Ximines and his fellow inquisitors were so arranged as to suggest the leading persecutors of Dreyfus. The idea is said to have "tickled the fancy of Sardou and immensely pleased Mme. Bernhardt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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A NEW PORTRAIT OF COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF AMERICAN TRANSCENDENTALISM.

COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, in the first of a series of autobiographical papers contributed to *The Atlantic Monthly* (January), takes occasion to remark upon the contrast presented by the temperaments of Emerson and Carlyle. "Those who followed the chorus of affectionate praise which surrounded the celebration of Emerson's hundredth birthday," he says, "must have felt very keenly its unlikeness to the ever-renewing tumult of discussion around the grave of Carlyle. The difference was in great measure the penalty of temperament, or, in Emerson's case, its reward." Carlyle once said to Longfellow that Emerson's first visit to him was "like the visit of an angel." The atmosphere of Emerson's memory is characterized by Colonel Higginson as one of "sunshine," and we are told that much of this traditional atmosphere extended over the whole intellectual period of which Emerson was the best representative. In George Ripley, for example, the same spirit was manifest:

"George Ripley was the single consummate type, during that period, of that rarest of combinations, the natural scholar and the cheery good fellow. Evidence of the former quality might be found in the catalogue, had it only been preserved, of his library sold in aid of the organization of Brook Farm, and universally recognized as the best German library then to be found in America; while the best tribute to the other trait was the universal regret said to have been felt among his clerical brethren at the loss of the gayest companion and best story-teller in their ranks. He it was who with Emerson, Hedge, and George Putnam called together the first meeting of 'what was named in derision the Transcendental Club,' as Hedge writes; and he it was who resigned his clerical charge in 1840, with a view to applying to some form of action the newer and ampler views of life."

Out of George Ripley's efforts grew the Brook Farm community, an experiment which is declared by Colonel Higginson to have contributed sunshine through the very sarcasms it excited. He writes on this point:

"Carlyle described Ripley, who had called on him in England, as 'a Socinian minister, who had left the pulpit to reform the world by cultivating onions.' Emerson compared Brook Farm to 'a French revolution in small,' and a certain meeting of the Transcendental Club to 'going to heaven in a swing.' All the peculiarities of Brook Farm, we may be sure, were reported without diminution in the gossip of Boston society, even the jokes of the young people made upon themselves being taken seriously in the world outside; as when they asked at the dinner-table, 'Is the butter within the sphere of your influence?' or proposed that a pie should be cut 'from the center to the periphery.' There being more young men than young women, at first, an unusual share of household duties, moreover, fell upon the stronger sex. They helped in the laundry, brought water from the pump, prepared vegetables in the barn. The graceful George William Curtis trimmed lamps, and the manly and eminently practical Charles Dana organized a band of 'griddle-cake servitors,' composed of 'four of the most elegant youths of the community.'

"There was also a Brook Farm legend that one of the younger members or pupils confessed his passion while helping his sweetheart to wash dishes; and Emerson is the authority for stating that as the men danced in the evening, clothespins sometimes dropped from their pockets. . . . The question is not how far these details were based on fact or were the fruit of fancy, but the immediate point is that they materially aided in keeping up the spirits of the unbelieving world outside."

In concluding these "stray memories," Colonel Higginson is led to compare the literary temper of England and of this country during the period of which he treats:

"One question still remains, and will perhaps always remain, unanswered. Considering the part originally done by the English Lake Poets in bringing about this period of sunshine in America, why is it that the leaders of English literature on its native soil for the last half-century have had a mournful and clouded tone? From Carlyle and Ruskin, through Froude and Arnold, to Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, and Henley, all have had a prevailing air

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of sadness, and sometimes even of frightful gloom. Even Tennyson, during at least a portion of his reactionary later life, and Browning, toward the end of his, showed the same tendency. In America, on the other hand, during the same general period, the leading literary figures, with the solitary exception of Poe,—who was wont to be an exception to all rules,—were sunshiny and hopeful, not gloomy. This is certainly true of Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Whitman. Even if Hawthorne may have seemed to the world an exception from his reticence and somber bearing, we must remember how he laid aside those traits within his own household. 'Never was there such a playmate,' said to me once his noble and stately daughter Una, describing her happy childhood. These and all the rest, save Poe, found joy—predominant joy, in life. Why this difference? It is not yet time, perhaps, to fathom the mystery and give a clear answer to the question."

BYRON AS A MORAL TEACHER.

A DECIDEDLY novel view of the moral significance of Byron's poetry is taken by Prof. George Rebec, of the University of Michigan, in an article in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia). "I have no purpose," he remarks, "of trying to extenuate Byron's indisputable deep taint of egoism, affectation, vulgarity, violence, and sensual looseness. Much less is it my object to endeavor to get around Byron's skeptical defiance and revolutionary radicalism. And yet, paradoxically, the aim here is to maintain that the essential, final influence of Byron is a powerfully moral one, springing from soundness of ethical content, and therefore in its very nature abiding, and justifying the expectation for Byron of a lasting place in the history of European literature and the evolution of the higher life of the Western peoples." Professor Rebec continues:

"The desire underlying this paper is to find the vindication of Byron's essential morality just there where most respectable Anglo-Saxons have been wont to see the root or rankest growth itself of the evil in him—namely, in the boundless Byronic despair, and in his holding aloft the uncompromising and universal standard of revolt. Truly, if the chief virtue of poetry be to conform, to sustain established institutions—the actual state and church, and the accepted norms of life and conduct—standing at most for moderate reform and optimistic progress—then there is no case for Byron: like Satan, he stands hopelessly condemned, the bright patches on him being but the heightening attributes of a baneful fascination. If, however, the conservation of the public order, howsoever desirable this may otherwise be, is properly no part of the business of poetry; but, on the other hand, integrity, authenticity is its first obligation, and freedom therein its unconditional prerogative, and this truth and freedom together its very breath of life; and if indeed in these things, rather than in conformity of any sort, consists likewise the central essence of morality, then we may hold that Byron, even as compared with the most praised of his contemporaries, is entitled, both as poet and man, to a distinguished renown."

Byron, we are told further, remains "the greatest poet of the negative that the world has seen." And this preeminence "he owes to a *moral* greatness; for such as, good or ill, he is, being able to discover an unequivocal way only into doubt, denial, and despair, he has, tho shaken like Manfred in the hall of Arimanes, 'the imperishable excellence of sincerity and strength' to abide in what he sees." We quote in conclusion:

"Pessimism means negation gone over into its contrary of assertion, dogma. Byron, however, is no dogmatist, but a skeptic. His denials are rather the grief and distraction of a soul that sees but can not believe its sight. Glorified visions of faith, love, humanity, and the universe are ever trembling above the horizon of his spirit and taking him captive, so that his poetry is not poor but rich in bodyings forth even of positive ideality . . . Suppose that now we could successfully demonstrate that . . . the simple business of poetry is authenticity and concrete presentment of essential *real* truth. What, then, would be the objection—I mean the artistically disqualifying objection—to a negative poetry? Until we have clearly settled this point, let us not be in a hurry to discard Byron on the strength of an unexamined formula to the effect that all art must be optismistic or narcotic. I hope rather that we may—so long as this more radical test remains pending—have helped to show right there where criticism against him is most usually directed, in the ethical heart of him, a merit not so common but that, in the mere moral interest, men should be unwilling to let pass the example and inspiration of it, even when obscured in much unloveliness; while as regards esthetic considerations, we have already said, and not many will deny, that at last—the appropriate outer form not failing—the ethical *center and substance* of art is one with the artistic."

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE seventy-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened in New York a few days ago, is regarded by metropolitan critics as one of unusual merit. "Exceptionally good" is the verdict of *The Times;* while *The Sun* finds some of this year's features "only less than startling." "Compared with the Academy exhibitions of a decade ago," continues the latter paper, "the present exhibition suggests the awakening of Mr. Van Winkle." The critic of *The Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. Arthur Hoeber, writes as follows:

"Efforts have been seriously made to lift this official exhibition out of the old rut, to put it in the line of progress, and to give a general interest, alas! it must be confessed, hitherto lacking. So it has happened that the various committees have been busy with new ideas and the working out of the same. Invitations were sent abroad to the American colony of Paris asking it to contribute. A noteworthy few have responded, and, with their brothers at home, have helped to give a certain freshness and spontaneity, and it may be frankly stated this year's show is quite the best the old academy has ever offered.

"All of this is quite as it should be. There are many who look to the ancient organization as representing the official art of this country, which, in a way, it does. There have been times when these shows have not inspired one with a large enthusiasm or with bright hopes for the future of American art, when dreariness was the rule, when the good things were few and far, so far, between that they stood out with all the greater force. This season, tho there are practically no contributions of a startling nature, the average is high, distinctly high, a healthy tone pervades the galleries, and the visitor will find much of interest. All the rooms in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, are filled, the catalogue contains some three hundred and fifty numbers, and it is said over fourteen hundred canvases were submitted."

Passing on to a consideration of the prize-winning pictures Mr. Hoeber says:

"A new incentive is offered this year in the shape of a prize from Thomas R. Proctor of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition. It has very properly gone to Robert Vonnoh's likeness of his wife, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, marking, perhaps, the highest point in this painter's accomplishment. The woman, who is the well-known sculptor, is represented standing in an evening-gown wearing a red flower in her dark hair. There are dignity, simplicity, and distinction to the effort. It is genuine, shows no trace of labor, and, of course, is technically delightful. Mr. Vonnoh has naturally caught character, his intimate knowledge of his sitter being obvious in every stroke, but he has kept so large a feeling of reserve force that the canvas is that much stronger in consequence and must take a high rank. One is, therefore, not surprised to find it occupying the place of honor in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

"The Thomas B. Clarke prize for the best figure composition has been taken by H. M. Walcott's 'The Contest,' showing a group of children under trees feeding some birds. The color scheme is characteristic, and is not unlike that of the English painter, Frank Brangwyn, being secured by spots of pigment more or less pure; but the harmony is unmistakable, the drawing excellent, and the composition thoughtfully worked out, while the spirit of childhood pervades the canvas. Mr. Walcott secured the first Hallgarten prize last year. The Inness gold medal in memory of the great landscape painter, given by his son, George Inness, Jr., has gone

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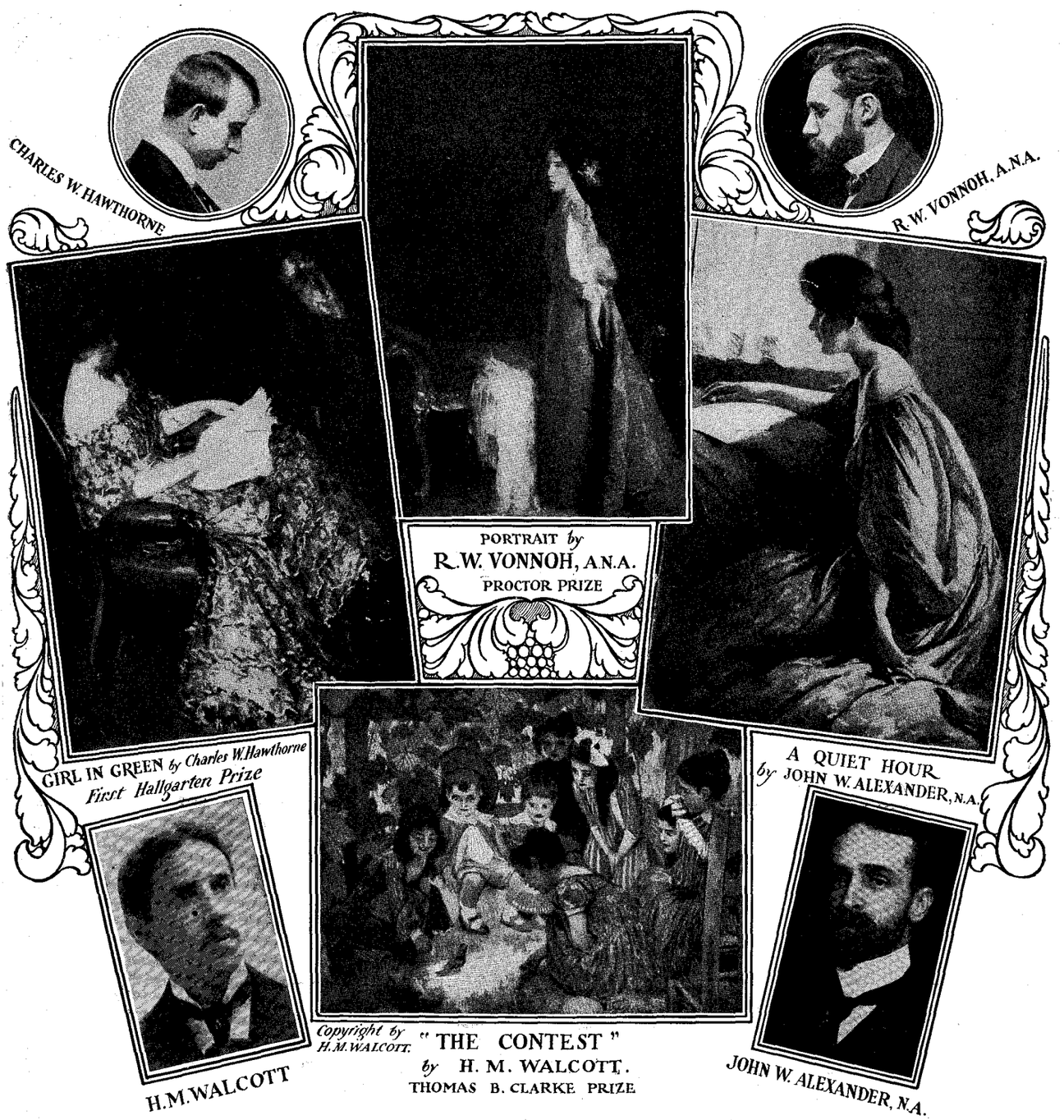
PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

to Charles Warren Eaton for his 'New England Pines,' a pleasing arrangement in good color.

"There remain the three Hallgarten prizes to be accounted for, and these have gone, respectively, to Charles W. Hawthorne, Louise Cox, and S. J. Woolf. The first is another and quite successful attempt of Mr. Hawthorne to depict an attractive girl in a dark interior, the artist pleasing to busy himself with intricate problems of light and shade on flesh and textures. Mrs. Cox, with a portrait of two sisters, beautiful young girls, demonstrates her right to serious consideration and the second award, while a new name is appended to a serious portrait of a violinist, to which the third prize is given."

Mr. Hoeber also mentions John W. Alexander's "altogether lovely" girl in green, "A Quiet Hour," Carroll Beckwith's "Colonel Mills" in army uniform, Frank W. Benson's "Girl with a Sea-Shell," Humphrey Johnston's "Mystère de la Nuit," and the late Edwin Lord Weeks's "Ispahan." The last-named picture is a large, impressionistic view of the Persian city, with groups of figures in sunlight and shadow. "Its many sterling excellencies," says Mr. Hoeber, "give greater poignancy to the grief at the untimely taking away of this worthy painter."

NOTES.

MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD, of New York, has organized a "Century Theater Stock Company," for the production of high-grade drama at reasonable prices. He hopes to put his plans into operation by the end of February, and announces Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" as the opening bill.

ANTOINETTE STERLING, the eminent concert singer who died in London a few days ago, was of Quaker parentage and American birth. Most of her triumphs, however, were won in England. Says the Chicago *Tribune*: "The English are a ballad-loving people, and few singers could sing a ballad like Antoinette Sterling. She sometimes, but rarely, sang classical music. She knew where she was the strongest, and she wisely kept in that direction, with the result that she shared the same popularity which the English people extended to Sims Reeves, the favorite tenor balladist. It was enough to insure the success of a new song to have it sung by Mme. Sterling, and success in London means heavy royalties to singer as well as composer. Her voice was a contralto of great richness and volume."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TO FIND AND RESCUE WHAT THE SEA HIDES.

TO explore the sea bottom, not in a submarine, but while standing comfortably on a steamer's deck; to discover sunken treasures, and then to grapple them and bring them within reach—these are the two problems that have been solved by an Italian engineer, Cavaliere Pino, of Genoa, according to an article contributed to *Pearson's Magazine* (January) by Dr. C. Libertacrio. The writer is more rhetorical than scientific; but we give his description for what it is worth. Says Dr. Libertacrio:

"It appears to be simple enough, this wonderful instrument. So far as one can see, it consists of a long tube, fitted with various optical instruments at the end. The secret of the instruments lies within—in the mechanism that gives it the power to reflect objects lying at practically any depth in the water.

CAVALIERE PINO, INVENTOR OF THE HYDROSCOPE.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

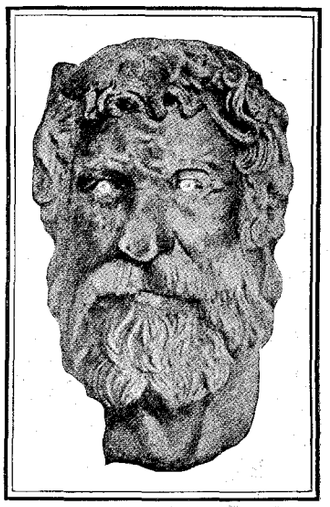
"When the instrument is fitted to a ship, an image of the water and the things therein beneath the ship can be thrown on to a screen on deck, so that a number of people at one time can see what is going on in the water beneath them. So the hydroscope, among its minor benefits, will give a new amusement to ocean travelers. The instrument, moreover, can be so adjusted that it will reflect not only objects lying beneath it, but those around and above, thus enabling a captain to keep an eye on the keel of his ship or to examine the keel in case of accident while steaming at full speed.

"Cavaliere Pino is confident that his instrument is powerful enough to enable him to peer into the deepest depths of the sea. In case the water should prove too dense, however, and for use at night time, he has devised a new form of electric lamp, which will throw shafts of light to practically any depth.

"Already Pino has brought up objects from the sea that have lain hidden from view for two thousand years, and this is a striking proof of his argument that treasures of all ages are to be picked up on the sea's bed. One must remember that no thorough exploration of the bottom of the sea has ever been carried out. The strongest of divers can not descend so far as thirty yards into the sea—and so it is a rich, virgin harvest that awaits reaping, as Pino intends to reap it with his hydroscope and his elevator.

"The treasures that Pino found that had been buried in the sea for two thousand years were brought to light off the Grecian coast, and Pino has now entered into an important contract with the Greek Government to recover, at a big price, all the other treasures that he can find on the same spot, where innumerable statues and precious objects of art are known to have been sunk, after one of the sieges that laid ancient Athens low. Readers who follow Grecian politics will remember the recent great discussion in the parliament concerning this contract, a discussion which lasted, off and on, for twenty days."

The first public trial of Pino's hydroscope was held, we are told, on January 25, 1903, at Portofino. The minister of the Italian royal navy, who, like the King of Italy, has taken the greatest interest in all Pino's inventions, put a torpedo-boat at his disposal, and deputed several naval officers to assist him. Says the writer:



HEAD OF GRECIAN STATUE DISCOVERED OFF THE SHORES OF GREECE BY MEANS OF THE HYDROSCOPE.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

"There were present on the torpedo-boat the inventor, the captain of the harbor at Portofino, several naval captains and engineers, two professors of science, and two lawyers—all, except Cavaliere Pino, as skeptical as men could be.

"The hydroscope was so fixed to the boat's side that it would throw on to a screen on deck images of any objects in the sea that came within its range. Around this scene gathered the inventor and the skeptics. And they saw the bottom of the sea reflected as clearly as tho no water intervened. They saw rocks, stones, shells, fish swimming in shoals, and wonderful flowers. For hour after hour they gazed entranced at the pictures which the hydroscope unfolded to their view. And then, lest any one should doubt that they had seen what they had seen, the two lawyers put their heads together and drew up a legal document, describing the success of the experiment, and to this paper all present signed their names.

"This document states that every one of the party on the torpedo-boat had seen distinctly all the objects in the water beneath the boat, lying or moving, in their natural forms, colors, and positions.

"At the time of writing, Dr. Iberti is arranging for more important trials of the hydroscope, to be carried out on a large steamer specially chartered for the work."

At these trials Pino's second invention, his elevator, is to be tested, and he expects to prove that it can lift even a sunken ironclad. Says Dr. Libertacrio:

"Pino's elevator is almost as wonderful an instrument as the hydroscope. There have been many attempts before to perfect a ship-raising appliance, for during the last forty years between three and four thousand inventions with this object have been patented. But not one has proved a real success.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OCEAN BED BY A HYDROSCOPE.
Details of mosses, sea grasses, and stones are clearly seen.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

"The figures with regard to shipwrecks prove what a vast fortune awaits Cavaliere Pino if his inventions can be used but for no purpose other than to raise the vessels that sink month by month. On an average, one hundred and eighty vessels of more than five hundred tons sink evey month. Last February no fewer than five hundred and sixty-three ships went down, and only one has been recovered. The value of each ship lost, of above five hundred tons, including cargo, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars; the cargoes, of course, often being of greater value than the ships. So there can never be lack of work for the hydroscope in locating sunken ships, or for

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the elevator in raising them. The elevator takes the form of an entirely new species of submarine craft, but at present no more may be written about it than that it is unlike any lifting apparatus ever designed before, and that it is strong enough to lift the heaviest ironclad from the greatest depths."

THE POISONOUS ELEMENT IN TOBACCO.

ACCORDING to a recent authority, the injurious element in tobacco smoke is not nicotin, as has generally been supposed, but is precisely the same as that which exists in the fumes of burning charcoal—namely, carbon monoxid—in both cases the result of incomplete combustion. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London):

"Of course it is well known that nicotin is a powerfully poisonous constituent of tobacco leaf, but it is by no means certain that the alkaloid reaches the system by way of the smoke in sufficient quantity to act seriously as a poison. To begin with, the amount of nicotin in tobacco is very small,—and there is reason for believing that the quantity given in previous analyses has been considerably over-represented. Moreover, tho a volatile poison, nicotin does not occur in the free state in tobacco, but as an organic salt which is not volatile and which probably breaks up readily on combustion. It is doubtful whether a seventh part of the total nicotin in the tobacco reaches the mouth of the smoker, and some investigators deny that any nicotin occurs in tobacco smoke at all. But assuming that nicotin is the toxic constituent of smoke, the quantity must be quite minute, since in most mild tobaccos the proportion is rarely over one per cent.

"On the other hand, the incomplete combustion of tobacco gives rise to the formation of aromatic compounds, oils, bases, amins, and gases, some of which are undoubtedly poisons, and these are obviously produced in a far larger amount compared with the quantity of nicotin in tobacco. In this connection too little attention seems to us to have been paid to the relatively large quantity of the poisonous gas—carbon monoxid—in tobacco smoke. When the insidious nature of this gas is considered, its absorption in the system, which must be very rapid when inhalation is practised, would sufficiently explain the train of poisonous symptoms which excessive smoking is apt to set up. In some particulars the physiological action of nicotin and carbon monoxid is similar. The dizziness and stupor, the trembling of the limbs and the hands, the disturbance of the nerve-centers and of the circulation, palpitation on a slight effort, and the feeble pulse may be the indications of either carbon monoxid or nicotin poisoning. But since one ounce of tobacco gives no less than one-fifth of a pint of pure carbon-monoxid gas when smoked in the form of cigars or in pipes, it is not improbable that to a very large extent these symptoms are due to the carbon monoxid.

"We have recently tried the following instructive experiment which bears upon this point: Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink color characteristic of blood containing this gas, and further observations with the spectroscope confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxid. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking, for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled—an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxid is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance."

Insanity in the United States.—A map showing the distribution of insanity in the United States has been prepared by Dr. William White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and furnishes, says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, January 19), "powerful corroboration of those adherents of the theory that it is the struggle for existence, the fear of misery, poverty, and unwholesome conditions of city life, which are twisting men's wits in our day." The writer goes on to say:

"Dr. White, like many census officials, discourages the practise of drawing conclusions from bunches of undigested statistics, but there are certain facts which stand out clearly. In the New England States there is one insane person for every 359 of population; in New York and Pennsylvania, one to every 424; in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the ratio is one to 610; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, the same; in the Middle West, one to 750; in the Southern States, one to 935, and in the Rocky Mountain division, one to 1,263. The density of population is greatest in New England, and there insanity is most common; and the relative number of insane decreases regularly with the increasing sparseness of population in the several divisions. There is one exception. In the Pacific Coast States—California, Oregon, and Washington—the insanity rate almost reaches that of New England. This apparent aberration is explained by the theory that the settlers of California and the coast were of the class of riffraff and cranks and wild-eyed men who followed in the wake of gold, whereas the Rocky Mountain States and the Middle West were settled by the hardy and virile, serious-minded men who found new States with the sane and sensible purposes of winning a sure livelihood from mother earth. In other words, they were not of the class from which 'rainbow-chasers' are recruited. Another reason for the soundness of the agricultural and sparsely settled regions is the fact that the workers work with their hands, and closeness to the soil makes men physically strong and wholesome, with important resultant effects on the mind. The pioneers leave the old home, and they leave the less adventurous and less hardy at home, who intermarry, and the unfittest are the result. The farmer, then, has his compensations, in spite of the talk of his loneliness and its evil effects."

EFFECT OF AUTOMOBILING ON THE NERVES.

SOME curious varieties of nervous disease, due to high-speed automobiling, are reported in the foreign medical press, especially in France, where the sport is more common than in this country. Commenting on this, *The Medical News* (January 2) expresses its belief that in the very near future physicians are to be called upon to treat a number of nervous symptoms traceable to the excitement and mental tension of rapid traveling with the emotional repression necessary to secure a reasonable feeling of enjoyment, while speeding rapidly with risks and dangers constantly at hand. The most distinctive symptom that has thus far been described is, according to the writer, "a neurosis of anxiety." In a typical case described by a recent German writer, the patient had no difficulties except on long journeys. On the fourth day of such a journey he suffered from pain in the epigastric region, and general nervousness, followed by a chill, with chattering of teeth, shivering, accompanied by palpitation of the heart and an overwhelming fear of sudden death. These symptoms cleared up under rest and ordinary care, and when he finally gave up the automobile there was no return of them. Careful examination showed that there was no weakness of the heart. Some of the symptoms developed, however, are less physical than those just described and touch somewhat on the sphere of mental and moral phenomena. Says the writer of the article referred to above:

"In a discussion before the Society of Hypnology and Psychology, reported in *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, a number of medical experts testified that many of the reckless drivers of automobiles are really individuals who are under the influence of a sort of speed-intoxication, until there is practically complete loss of self-mastery. Dr. Hachet-Souplet explains that the intense impressions which are borne in on a man by the consciousness of high speed entirely under his own control often carry him completely away, so that the worse side of his nature gains the upper hand, and combativeness, spitefulness, and violence take the place of his ordinary qualities. Berillon suggests that there is a great analogy between the euphoria—the pleasurable sensations of speed—and those produced by morphin. The sense of levitation that follows morphin is likely to be felt, particularly when traveling at high speed in the open air, and there goes with it constantly a lack of control of will-power. Paul Magnin considers that the indulgence in speed is not unlike indulgence in to-

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bacco or alcohol. It is an individual affair, and, as is well known, many persons are unable to keep from abusing these indulgences. Some are affected so as to be deprived of all power of moderation, even to the extent of losing their instinct of self-preservation.

"It appears, then, that the new occupation of the leisure class may prove a fruitful source of study for the physicians of the twentieth century. In the mean time it would be well if precautions were taken as regards the physical and mental health of those who are permitted to drive automobiles on crowded streets, especially when the machines are of the twenty to forty horse-power type. There is more than a suspicion that some recent accidents at night have been due to defects of vision, or color-blindness, which prevented the drivers from realizing the dangers of excavations and obstructions guarded by red lights. It is clear that permission to drive such heavy machines should not be accorded to any one who has ever exhibited any signs of mental disequilibrium, since it is almost sure that the excitement and mental strain of automobolism tend to bring on the manifestations of lack of control, so that even healthy persons find it hard enough to retain their true mental balance.

"As with regard to nearly every other important innovation in modern life, there is a medical side to automobilism, a question involving danger of loss of life and limb that has been very calmly ignored. So far, in this country, we have had but few reports of the neuroses caused by and consequent upon automobiling at high speeds. It can not be that American physicians have been without experience. It is more probable that their attention has not been seriously directed to the conditions, but that now we shall hear more of them."

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

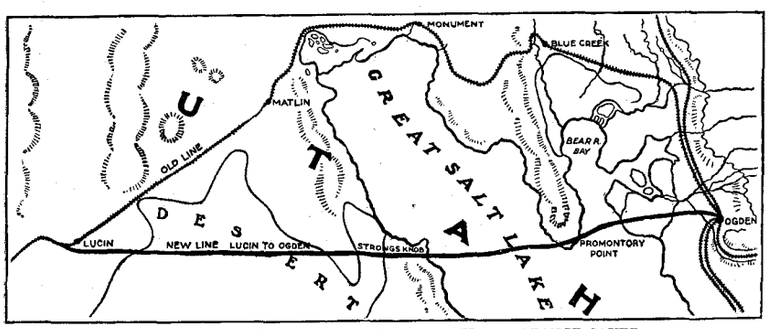
THE new "cut-off" on the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Ogden to Lucin, includes two stretches of respectively eight and twenty miles across Great Salt Lake. These are nearly all in water thirty feet deep, so that the trestle on which the track runs may without much exaggeration be called a bridge, and it certainly has no peer in the world. When this cut-off was begun it was described in these pages, and the difficulties that marked its accomplishment have been reported from time to time in the daily press. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (January):

"It seems that the science of civil engineering has advanced so greatly that nature can no longer successfully oppose obstacles to the construction of railroads. When Collis Huntington first thought of going through mysterious Salt Lake instead of around its northern end, he was regarded as a dreamer. When Edward H. Harriman actually undertook to do the thing at an expense of nearly $5,000,000, he was thought to be courting ruin. The Western press ironically referred to Mr. Harriman's 'great sink-hole,' into which he was said to be pouring millions that would never bear fruit. But now that the Ogden-Lucin cut-off is an accomplished fact, its advisors and constructors are being hailed as men of wondrous genius and foresight. . . . . .

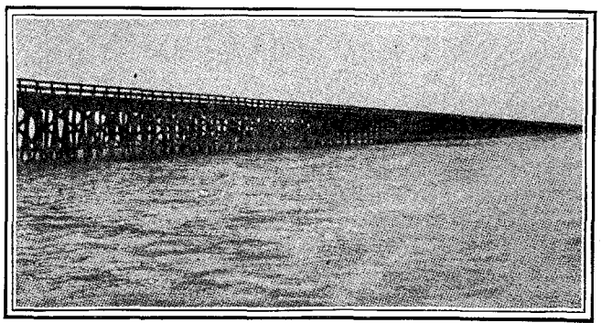
"The cut-off runs from Ogden west for fifteen miles over level country before reaching the lake shore, then crosses the east arm of the lake, a width of nine miles, to Promontory Point; then nineteen miles across the west arm of the lake; thence across the Great Salt Lake desert to Lucin, Nev. Across the east arm of the lake will be an almost continuous fill-in supporting the trestle. Near the middle of this will be a gap of six hundred feet of open trestlework, left for the waters of the Bear River, which flows into this arm of the lake.

"Across Promontory Point runs five miles of solid roadbed, and here difficult work was encountered, a cut-off of three hundred feet in length in sand and rock of abrupt bluff being necessary. On this point, one of the most picturesque around the inland sea, a station will be maintained, and surveys have been made for a mammoth summer resort. Across the west arm of the lake is a stretch of eleven miles of trestlework, with a fill-in approach at each end.

"In accomplishing the work of spanning the lake one great difficulty was encountered across the east arm, in the 'sinks' or settling of the fill-ins and trestlework. This was caused by the salt from the flow of Bear River having collected for centuries over the bottom of the lake and formed an insecure foundation for a depth of nearly a hundred feet. It took thousands of tons of rock and piles without number to reach bottom proper; but this was finally accomplished, and the gradual spreading out and packing of the fill has resulted in a firm roadbed."



MAP OF THE NEW AND OLD LINES, SHOWING DISTANCE SAVED.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).



THE OGDEN-LUCIN CUTOFF THROUGH GREAT SALT LAKE—PERMANENT TRESTLE.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE value of the electrical apparatus of all kinds produced in 1903 amounts, according to an estimate published in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 2), to $158,650,000, an increase over last year of about ten per cent.

ACCORDING to the conservative view held by some competent German engineers and perhaps by some state railway officials, says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, the only positive result of the Zossen speed tests is "the certainty that present roadbeds and track construction are far from being suitable for speeds above 90 to 100 miles. Previous to the Zossen experiments there was no real doubt that speeds up to and above 125 miles could be attained, and the real question, which remains undetermined, was whether such speeds could be utilized in practise. Practical test has shown that there is rapid deterioration of the road structure under high speeds, and it is therefore held that the question has been settled negatively, at least for the present."

"ANY one who has ever watched a heavy bird rise from the ground," says *The American Inventor*, "has doubtless noticed that it runs along the ground for a few feet before it rises; the bird must acquire some momentum before its wings can lift its heavy body into the air. The natives in certain parts of the Andes understand this fact very well and by means of it catch the great Andean vultures, the condors. A small space is shut in with a high fence and left open at the top. Then a lamb or a piece of carrion is placed on the ground inside. Presently a vulture sees the bait and swoops down upon it; but when once he finds he has alighted on the ground inside he can not get out, for he has no running space in which to acquire the momentum that is necessary before his wings can lift him."

"LOCOMOTIVE whistling has in our country become a menace to public comfort, sleep, and health," says *American Medicine* (January 2). "We do not mean the whistling of the engineers at grade-crossings in the country (which should also be done away with by abolishing the grade-crossings), but that of the switching-engines, in or near towns and cities, at work all night, and which is done solely for the convenience of the trainmen. In no other country in the world is this nuisance allowed. In some of our cities stringent laws exist against it, as, *e.g.*, in Philadelphia, but they are utterly ignored by the officers sworn to execute the law. The officials seem to prefer to execute the people. There can be no doubt that a majority of the people of cities, especially in summer, are injured in health because of loss of sleep, and that the sick and convalescent are dangerously harmed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODISTS AND "WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS."

A CAMPAIGN against the "amusement paragraph" in the Rules of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church was inaugurated a few weeks ago at one of the regular weekly meetings of Methodist preachers in New York. The issue has now been carried into the national field, and will come up for settlement at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be held at Los Angeles in May. The paragraph around which the controversy turns was framed in 1872 by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, now vice-president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and reads as follows:

"Imprudent and Unchristian Conduct.—In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers of words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petition in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church—first, let private reproof be given by the pastor or leader and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or leader may take one or two discreet members of the church. On a third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty, and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled."

Efforts have been made to obtain expressions of opinion in regard to the "amusement" part of this paragraph from representative Methodist ministers in various parts of the country, and the results seem to show that the older clergymen are in favor of the retention of the paragraph as it is, while the younger generation desire a change. The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of New York, says: "The rule ought never to have been passed, and I think there is a general sentiment among Methodists that the mischief ought to be undone." The Rev. J. A. Hensey, of Paterson, N. J., is in favor of striking out the mooted paragraph, on the ground that it is opposed to the spirit of the times, and could never be enforced. In this opinion the Rev. W. H. Morgan, of Newark, N. J., concurs, adding his belief that such a categorical prohibition is in conflict with the spirit of the New Testament. On the other hand, Bishop Stephen Merrill, of Chicago, in a statement printed in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, has this to say:

"There has been no change in sentiment in the church against these worldly amusements. There are persons in the church and persons who have left it to seek organizations of more, so-called, liberality who have thought our church too rigid. Such persons believe in such foolishness as theater-going, dancing, and card-playing. There is no room in the Methodist Episcopal Church for such people. The spirit of our religion, the principles of our church, and the conscience of our clergy and our membership are against it.

"If the conference does repeal a section of the paragraph in the discipline cataloguing the offenses, that would be no indication that the church has grown more lax in its opposition to these offenses. It is regarded by many that the repeal of the paragraph would even render more rigid, or at least more easily applied, the church law against the offenses.

"At present the discipline names the offense. It certainly does not name all amusements that Christian people would conscientiously refrain from. Many church people indulge in the amusements now listed in the church law. They are not religious people, but are those who think the church ought to be a sort of social club for their amusement and not a medium for the salvation of their souls.

"No one is in a position to predict what will be done at Los Angeles. So far as the government of the church is concerned, it will make little difference what action is taken on the amusement question."

A Methodist paper on the Pacific coast, *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), makes the following compromise suggestion:

"It is our firm conviction that much better results would be secured by placing the paragraph next to the General Rules of our church, among the 'Special Advices.' This would advance the dignity and strength of the paragraph and take it out of the penal code. There can be no doubt but that any change will at first be interpreted by the world as receding from the position now held, but such an interpretation of the purpose of the church will not affect the church. It will be merely temporary, and a thing of the hour. The real question is not what the secular press will say, but what action will preserve the force and render operative the paragraph. The question is whether this paragraph shall be dealt with forensically, legally, and judicially, or whether the pastor may not more effectually treat the question as one that belongs to the universal, moral constitution of the Christian church. Is it a violation of mere church rules to dance, play cards, and attend theaters, or is it a violation of the spiritual constitution of mankind?

"We believe that the experience of the Christian church goes to prove that these indulgences are an infraction of the deepest moral and spiritual laws. If such is the case, then the pastor must be put in a position to appeal to the conscience. A rule of the church, to be effective, must appeal to something beyond itself. The statutes of a church are largely sociological and expediential, and pertain to the growth and development of the church organization. The general rules of the church constitute its ethical basis; the creed the dogmatical basis of the church organization. Here is a paragraph which manifestly belongs to the ethics of the church, and is found in the temporary and expediential department of the church life. 'Card-playing' and 'dancing' are wrong, not because they are carried on contrary to the statutes of the church, but because they contravene the universal ethical constitution upon which the church itself rests. There are doubtless a few superficial people in the church who would like all restraint taken away and a broad generalization substituted. We believe that changing the paragraph from a statutory to an ethical basis would not only stop the present disintegrating discussion, but put it in harmony with the highest convictions of the church. It is an ethical question and belongs under the general rules of the church, but the general rules can not be mended, so the chapter on 'Special Advices' was added, which, in nature and in force, is the same as the general rules."

WHENCE AND WHAT WAS THE THEOLOGY OF ST. PAUL?

IN the "advanced" school of theological thought the Apostle Paul is regarded as the real author of the historical dogmas of the Christian Church, he having engrafted upon the "original Christianity of Jesus" a system of dogmatics not included in the scheme of the Founder. The most brilliant exponent of this school is probably Dr. Weinel, of the University of Bonn, who has just completed a series of research articles in the *Christliche Welt*, of Marburg, devoted exclusively to Pauline theology. In No. 50 he completes this series, and from his summary we quote the following facts and opinions:

Paul has become the great teacher of Christianity. Down to our own day all of the Christian systems of theology have been modeled after the scheme he proposed. It must not be forgotten, however, that not all that is found in the Epistles of Paul can be called "Pauline theology," or "Paulinism." It has been demonstrated in these articles that he has taken not a few of his teachings from extraneous sources. His theology is a composite, and not a few of its elements were borrowed from Judaism. What Paul says concerning angels and demons, concerning the heavenly Christ and his coming to judgment, concerning the final judgment of the world and eternity, are really not his own teachings, but have been transferred from the Jewish apocalypses and popular expectations. Paul was responsible, however, for doctrines concerning justification, concerning the sonship of Adam and the sonship of God, concerning the death of the Messiah and its atoning value, concerning the law and the world-plan of God, as also for

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the ethical interpretation of this dogmatic substructure. These factors in Pauline theology are all original with him, and can not be traced to any other source, least of all to the original teachings of primitive Christianity itself.

It never entered the mind of Paul to look upon his theological teachings as a system. Even the Epistle to the Romans, which has been regarded by scholars for centuries as the basis of a theological system, can not lay claim to being such. In reality it is only a defense of Paul's teachings. Therefore it is necessary, in order to learn what Paul's theology really was, to collect the data from every available source, and in doing so to be careful not to make any combinations that Paul himself would not have made.

At bottom the theology of Paul is nothing but a defense of his new *life* by methods which his old theology offered him in its juridic conceptions and Biblical proofs. That he was a child and heir of God he knew from his inner consciousness, that taught him to say, "Abba, Father"; but to *prove* this fact was another matter. This he does by means of his conceptions, conclusions, theories, and Bible passages. His theory was in substance the following:

Salvation, deliverance in the catastrophe that will overtake the world, the glory of heaven and of eternal life, according to Jewish faith, can be secured in two ways—namely, through sonship of Abraham, for to Abraham "and to his seed" was the promise given; or, secondly, through self-effected "righteousness." The former was the old national hope; the latter was the new individualistic faith taught so earnestly by the prophets, and this second conception had finally attained the victory over the former. Reasoning in the spirit of the new faith, Paul hoped that through his own works he would be "justified"—that is, declared guiltless and worthy of eternal life. His new life in Christianity had opened his eyes to the condition of himself and his fellow men. He had learned that none could really be just; both Jew and gentile were sinners, and justifi ation must accordingly come from God, and must be the work of God's love, becoming effective through the death of His Son, Jesus Christ. It is not altogether clear what significance Paul assigned to the death of the Messiah. His brief and often enigmatical statements on this subject sometimes mock all efforts of the exegete.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS'S NEW "HERESIES."

IT is nearly five years since the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, at one time famous as a Presbyterian, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During that time his utterances and writings have often given cause for disquietude to the members of his denomination. Only recently (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 19) his broad interpretation of the term "Catholicism" excited controversy throughout the religious world, and was held by many to indicate a growing sympathy with the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. In his latest address, delivered before the Church Club in New York a few days ago, Dr. Briggs followed the same train of thought. His paper is to be printed in several instalments in the New York *Independent*. Meanwhile he is reported as saying: (1) that apostolic succession hangs "by a very slender historical thread"; (2) that ordination in the Episcopal Church is not a sacrifice, and that, inferentially, a man ordained by it can not consecrate the elements in the Eucharist in a sacrificial sense; (3) that in point of universality the Church of Rome has almost the only claim worth considering; and (4) that the Pope was right, in the main, when he affirmed Anglican orders to be invalid from the Roman point of view, but that by that very decision he affirmed the validity of Presbyterian and Lutheran orders. Dr. Briggs is also declared to have said that he felt humiliated at being compelled by Bishop Potter to be ordained again when he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that such a requirement was an affront to other religious bodies.

These reported statements are severely condemned by Anglican papers. The Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), asks: "Has not the time come for men of sense in all churches to frown down all such ill-tempered and injurious railing?" *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) says:

"The deplorable views expressed by Prof. C. A. Briggs before the New York Church Club vindicate the prescience of those who protested against his ordination. Dr. Briggs was a Presbyterian minister, whose heretical views on the Holy Scriptures made it impossible for him to continue as a minister of that body, and he then applied and was received as a candidate for holy orders in the diocese of New York, and was ordained by the bishop of that See. He now says that his ordination after many years of service in the Presbyterian ministry was 'a humiliation' to him. Why, then, did he submit to it? Was it not evident at the very outset from that fact alone that his point of view differed totally from that of the church? That his position was a false one, which could only be a source of unhappiness to him within the church, was maintained by orthodox churchmen at the time, but without avail. The standing committee which recommended him and the bishop who ordained him took unenviable responsibility, especially when churchmen in all quarters protested against the act. Have not events justified the protestors?

"That Dr. Briggs is still wholly alien to the church tho a priest sworn to maintain and uphold her doctrine, is a truth as unhappy for him as for the church at large."

The New York *Sun* devotes considerable space to the controversy, but thinks that nothing definite will result and that no charges will be preferred against Dr. Briggs. It says editorially:

"Is it probable that Dr. Briggs will be brought to book severely by Bishop Potter for saying, as reported, that apostolic succession in the Episcopal Church 'hangs by a slender historical thread'? Loud and angry protests against his address come from one party, but another shares his general opinion, and a third gives no real importance to the subject, but cheerfully tolerates both views as indicative of catholicity of spirit in the Episcopal Church. . . . The course of Bishop Potter in the treatment of such divisions of opinion—in the case of Dr. Heber Newton, for example—suggests that he will not now disturb the peace of his diocese by proceeding against the distinguished scholar whom he ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church after having assumed positions in theology which brought against him the weight of Presbyterian and very much of Episcopal opposition."

In a second editorial *The Sun* says:

"It is hard to see how Dr. Briggs could be condemned for anything said by him on ecclesiastical or theological questions either before or after his ordination to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. His views on the Bible are sustained by a learned school of the theologians of the Anglican Church. Probably Bishop Potter himself agrees with them substantially, and Dr. Greer, about to be consecrated as coadjutor bishop, is of the same general school of thought. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, and Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's, could hardly condemn his teachings consistently. 'The bishops,' writes an objecting clergyman of Anglican bishops, in *The Church Eclectic*, 'permit it to be asserted that the traditional view hitherto prevailing in the church with regard to certain, if not all, the books of the Bible is utterly unscientific and false.'

"The same may be said as to the recent view of apostolic succession propounded by Dr. Briggs. It is not at all novel, but is sustained by much past and present Anglican authority. He is reported to have contended that his reordination to the Episcopal ministry after he had received Presbyterian ordination was unreasonable and unnecessary; but in that opinion also he has distinguished Anglican support. Dr. Lightfoot says that the Anglican Church 'has no sacerdotal system,' and that 'we have no right to unchurch other Christian communities differently organized.'

"These expressions of opinion show that if Dr. Briggs is heretical and liable to punishment, a large and distinguished school of Anglican clergymen are in the same boat with him; and his trial and condemnation would involve the repudiation of them also."

The possibility of Dr. Briggs joining the Roman Catholic Church is freely discussed, but on this point the New York *Independent* says:

"Any one who has talked with Professor Briggs may know that it is absurd to think that he is in any danger of going over to the

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Roman Catholic Church, as some of these critics suggest. On that point we speak with knowledge. He is quite too broad a man to tie himself up in that way with a church which denies fellowship with other bodies."

THE CRISIS IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A STATEMENT that is said to "deserve the serious attention of the Christian public of America" has just been issued by the managers of the American Bible Society. It concerns a "crisis" in the financial affairs of the society, and is reported in press despatches as follows:

"The board of managers of the American Bible Society at the close of the present fiscal year, March 31, 1904, will have so far expended the funds at its disposal that, unless large contributions are received in the mean while, it will be imperative upon it to seriously curtail its work, and it may even be compelled in some fields to discontinue the distribution of the Bible. The benevolent receipts of the last year have fallen about $50,000 below the average for the last ten years. The falling-off has been largely due to decrease in gifts from legacies. The permanent trust funds in the hands of the society, which amount to $522,121, yield an income only sufficient to carry on the present work of the society for a few weeks. The only other income-bearing property of the society is the Bible House, which was given for the especial purpose of making a home for the society's work. The rentals of the portion not used by the society are applied to the cost of administration, thereby in large measure relieving the benevolent funds of these expenses. The society also has as assets its plant and its stock of books at home and abroad, but these, of course, yield no income."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"This noble and useful society, which has been at work since 1816, was two generations ago probably the most popular object of religious beneficence in the United States. But two sets of influences have combined to diminish its hold on the hearts of the people. On the one hand, the enormous growth of the commercial business of publishing Bibles has spread the idea that it was no longer important to maintain a special charitable institution for printing the word of God, while, on the other hand, the increasing claims of the denominational missionary and benevolent boards have occasioned the diversion to other channels of many gifts formerly made to the Bible Society. The managers of the venerable organization have felt for several years past the increasing pinch of these conditions, but they have been able by strict economy to maintain, and in some years slightly enlarge, the scope of their work. . . . In recent years their main current dependence has been on the legacies of friends who as living contributors upheld the society in times past. But at length the old generation of givers is practically extinct, and now even the legacies are falling off alarmingly. The easily foreseen crisis has arrived. The managers announce a shortage of $50,000 in the donations of 1903, and more serious still, they state that certain reserve funds with which they have been meeting deficits will be exhausted in three months more if new sources of income are not opened up. Unless such an increase in gifts is made immediately, the announcement says, it will be necessary for the society to abridge its work in all directions. This frank statement should recall all evangelical churches to their duty in this particular."

Another side to this story, however, is presented in an article by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., in the Springfield *Republican* (January 11). Dr. Moxom, who is a well-known Congregationalist preacher and writer, thinks it is "no wonder that the contributions have fallen off," and he gives at some length his reasons for thinking so. We summarize the important features of his arraignment:

The American Bible Society has three secretaries and a treasurer. These four executive officers receive salaries of $5,000 each —more than is paid any secretary of the American Board or the American Missionary Association, or the Congregational Home Missionary Society, more, probably, than is paid the executive officers of any missionary society in the land. Since the American Bible Society has for many years abandoned house-to-house work among the white population of our country, it seems reasonable to believe that one secretary, with adequate clerical help, might efficiently do the work that is now done by three, and thus $10,000 be saved annually for the needs of the field. According to the annual report for 1884, $106,308.63 was spent for salaries and expenses of "colporteurs." Nothing like this amount is spent for a similar purpose now.

The total office expenses, including the salaries of the executive officers, amounted in 1902 to $34,047; adding to this the charge for field agents' salaries and expenses of $16,420, we have a total of $50,468 for expenses of administration. Page 31 of the report for 1903 (the year 1902) shows the total collections from all the churches in the United States received by the society to be $39,825. Subtracting this amount from the amount paid four executive officers and six field agents, we find that the society spent more money by $10,643 for administration than it received in contributions from living donors. On page 31 of the report, under disbursements, the amount charged to office expenses is $38,062. If we add to this the amount charged on the same page to "Salaries and expenses of field agents"—namely, $16,619. we have a total of $54,682 for administrative expenses, an excess of administrative expenses over receipts from churches of $14,857.

Another suggestive fact may be cited here. In Massachusetts the financial agent employed by the American Bible Society collected during the past four years from all the churches and individuals in the State $6,327. His salary during this time, without counting his expenses, we find to have been a total of $7,200. Thus every dollar contributed by Massachusetts, through the agent, and several hundred dollars more, have been paid out in salary to the agent, and meanwhile apparently not a Bible has been put in circulation through these gifts.

In view of these facts, is it to be wondered at that many are inquiring whether the American Bible Society is properly conducting its business as the trustee for givers to the cause of Bible distribution?

A second question that is asked, with at least some show of reason, is: "Is the American Bible Society doing the work that may reasonably be expected of such a society?" It is doing no house-to-house visitation or colportage work in New England, and has not one visitor among the white population of the United States. Most pathetic statements have been made to the American Bible Society, so I am informed, coming from Southern and Western States, concerning the need of such work in their destitute fields, and some of these appeals have been published by the American Bible Society; but has a man been sent to do this work? I am told, not one.

Another question, still more serious, has been asked. It is: "Is the American Bible Society obtaining money by the force of claims that are not valid?" The claims of the society concerning its great foreign work seem to be misleading. On page 123 of its last report is the following statement: "The society has no established agency in Europe. It, however, makes generous appropriations to many missionary bodies, and to some of the European Bible societies." Page 51 of the same report shows that the total amount of money granted to all foreign missionary societies throughout the world by this society for 1902 was $5,642. On the same page we find that the total value of Bibles given to the societies of all denominations for foreign lands was $4,000. This makes a grand total of less than $10,000 out of the $412,406 received by the society from all sources during the year. (See page 31 of the report.) This makes the statement of one of the secretaries that the American Bible Society "is the only means by which the foreign boards can procure Bibles and Testaments for their work" seem somewhat ridiculous. This is more apparent when we consider how coolly the secretary ignores other great national Bible societies which are doing all the colporteur work in India and Africa, as well as the great bulk of work in heathen and Roman Catholic lands, and from which the American Bible Society is purchasing versions of the Scriptures in foreign tongues that it is circulating.

A final question is: "Can it be true that the American Bible Society is needing any increase of its present yearly receipts, when for many years it has not used its income?" The annual report (1903, page 32) shows available funds to the amount of nearly $90,000 which the society did not use last year, while the year before nearly $150,000 was carried over (report, 1902, page 10). Besides, the report for 1903 (page 32) shows a total of $635,613 of invested funds—"trust funds." For more than twenty years, I am

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informed, there have not been in the annual reports any statements of the value of the real estate owned by the society in the city of New York, and supposed to be worth about a million dollars, or of the value of the property, if any, owned by this society in foreign lands, or of the books or stock on hand. The assets of the society, it appears, amount to more than two millions of dollars. The statement that such a society is not rich, and (report, 1903, page 29) "is in need of enlarged contributions," is surely to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

The above facts may help the average mind to understand why "the benevolent receipts of the last year have fallen about $50,000 below the average for the last ten years."

THE NEED FOR A POSITIVE GOSPEL.

THE need of the hour, says Principal P. T. Forsyth, of the Hackney Theological College, London, is a *positive* theology. Christian stock, he declares, has become badly "watered." The Christian verities have lost their grip upon men. We hear much of the good, the true, the beautiful, and of Christ as "our highest ideal," but we hear little of salvation, of redemption, of reconciliation. If Christianity is to be a positive factor in the lives of men, he maintains, it must reestablish itself on a belief in "the Cross of Christ as the grace of God and the source of a new life and nature through faith." He continues (in the London *Quarterly Review*, January):

"Positive Christianity turns upon the supernatural person of Christ as involved in the bearing of human sin and the cleansing of human guilt. Its irreducible core is *Remissio peccatorum propter Christum*, as the Reformers said. It means the faith that we profit nothing if we gain the whole world and lose not our guilt. It starts with the actual moral situation, and declares that:

"1. God has forgiven us fully and finally.

"2. He has done so for Christ's sake.

"3. Every other article of Christian faith flows from this, and is valuable according to its bearing on this.

"4. Every energy of the moral life has this source and standard.

"The Christian creed has but one article. It is the gospel. And this gospel is its one universal authority. All things center in the moral world and the moral world centers here. . . . . .

"A positive gospel is thus not merely a gospel of definite truth, but of decisive reality; not of clear belief, but of crucial action at an historic point. It stakes all reality, all the future, all spiritual destiny, upon the foregone act of God's forgiving grace in the Cross of Christ. That Cross draws upon the whole resource of God, who gave His only begotten Son; and it determines the whole destiny of man, whom it transfers from death to life eternal. The foundation of our certainty is Eternal Life."

One of the great mistakes of the ministry, Dr. Forsyth goes on to say, has been "not so much preaching to the world as if it were Christian, but preaching to Christians as if they lived on the Bible, and cultivated a positively Christian experience." On this point he writes further:

"The Christianity of most people is not positive. It is natural religion spiritualized, baptized without regeneration. It views Christianity as the sanction to human happiness or the consolation of human trouble. God is there to bless the family, the nation, honest industry, and worthy enterprise. In a word, God's chief end is to bless man. Man's chief end is not to glorify God. Christ, it thinks, lived and died for humanity in a far more thorough sense than humanity need live and die for Him. The human needs which Christianity meets are the needs met by philanthropy or sympathy; they are not the abysmal needs of the moral soul, sinful and utterly lost. What we owe Christ, in this view, is generous acknowledgment, but not eternal and unspeakable praise for eternal life itself. We meet the case by worshipful thanksgiving, or by peripheral sacrifices, contributions which are only occasionally felt as sacrifice—only not with our total and central selves. In this view, Christ is the greatest contribution ever made to human hope and happiness, to public peace and family comfort. And that is a creed quite unfit to produce a humanity whose one glory is to glorify Christ, to contribute itself through him to the glory of God.

"A bourgeois Christianity of this kind is incapable of the great insights, decisions, and sacrifices which are the turning-points of Christian history. A Christianity which makes the chief work of Christ to be the production of Christian ethic and sentiment is sure to fail us at the crucial time. The heroisms that fit great junctures can only be reared on a far more positive gospel. We are not our own at all. We have no right to happiness or comfort, only to mercy and Christ. And we have that right only by positive gift of grace, and by no natural claim of sonship."

There is one note indispensable to a positive gospel, and indeed supreme; it is the note of authority. The "opening word" of a positive religion must ever be "Thus saith the Lord," and the absolute authority in life, according to Dr. Forsyth's view, resides in the power to forgive sin. We quote, in conclusion:

"The absolute authority resides in the revelation which forgives. It resides in the gospel, in the act of deliverance, in the person of the Redeemer. I say the *person* with some stress, in contrast with the character. It is not the character of Christ that is the revelation of God; that is too esthetic a position for the final and requisite religion; but it is the *person*, in so far as it expresses and exhausts itself in a decisive act. God belongs to the category of those who 'do things.' Christ came not as a spectacle, ethical or spiritual, but as an agent and a power. A gospel is not a novel, but a drama; it is not an exhibition of divine character or psychology, but the achievement of an act final for human destiny, central for human history, relevant to all thought, and exhaustive for God's heart and will. All that has to be done has been done. All has been done that it is in God to do. All the deepest that we need, or the best we shall yet do, is but some phase or function of that which God in the gospel of Christ has done for our redemption. By the gospel—let us mark particularly—is not meant a message about Christ's act, but that act itself as a message, and still more as a deed, a work. And by Christ is meant the dying Christ. That Christ—not the teaching Christ, but the Christ of redemption—is the eternal Christ, the presence and revelation of the absolute Spirit, the head over all things for the soul. The teaching, prophetic Christ was, like prophetism itself, a failure. All Christ's teaching from his own lips failed to divert his public from their perdition in bringing him to the cross; how ineffectual it must be for the same object from the lips of others. The gospel of the cross as an eternal act in an eternal Spirit, as a spiritual *fait accompli*, is the final authority; and its principle is the test of all truth at last, as well as the judge of all action. Such is the message of a positive gospel."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has issued a call for $20,000, to be used, with $18,000 already in hand, in building and equipping a Pacific missionary vessel.

THE recent Chicago theater fire lends timeliness to an article in *The Church Economist* (December) on "How, When, and Why Churches Burn Up." It appears that during the seventeen years ending with 1900, 4,939 churches have been burned in this country, permanently wiping out values to the extent of $18,873,827. The defective flue is the chief cause of church fires, but electric lights and wires, stoves, lamps and candles, matches carelessly handled, etc., figure prominently in the record.

THE midwinter conference of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom, an organization for the unification of creeds and the betterment of social and industrial conditions, was held in Amity Hall, New York, on January 18. The Rev. Merle d'Aubigne, Director of the McAll Mission in Paris, described the present religious and social conflict in France. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hall, and the Rev. Robert L. Paddock.

THE death of the venerable Father Deshon, the last survivor of the founders of the Paulist community in New York, removes a notable figure from the religious life of the metropolis. "His greatest monument," says the New York *Catholic News*, "is the magnificent temple on Columbus Avenue that was designed by him, all the engineering work of which he supervised." The New York *Outlook* adds: "Father Deshon had cast in his fortunes with the little group of Paulist Fathers who are working for religion and practical righteousness on the West Side of New York City at a point of strategic importance; and, as the head of that group of men, he has rendered a service which the city ought not to forget."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

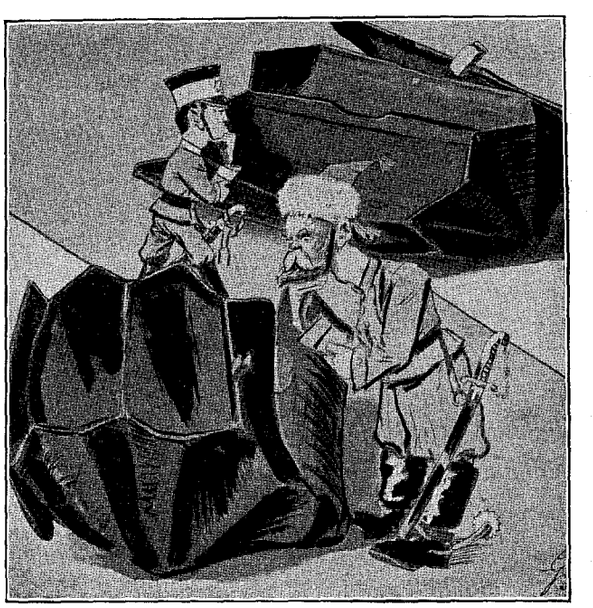
SECRET DIPLOMACY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

RESPONSIBLE newspapers in Paris have from the very first insisted that absolute secrecy is maintained in all present negotiations between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) professes to be amazed at the alleged information which London organs are laying before their readers, while the *Temps* (Paris) protests against British inferences that the Czar's Government may "back down." These French papers have persistently contemplated peace as the likeliest outcome of the crisis in the Far East, altho neither is particularly definite as to the basis of this expectation. London newspapers explain this Parisian optimism as one result of the Dual Alliance. Be this as it may, the secret character of the Russo-Japanese negotiations has not prevented the formation of definite conclusions regarding the issue of peace or war by nearly every leading newspaper abroad.

Beginning with England, the probability of war is urged by the London *Times*, the London *Standard*, the London *News*, the London *Westminster Gazette*, the London *St. James's Gazette*, and the London *Telegraph*. Of the leading London weeklies, *The Spectator* and *The Saturday Review* look for war, *The Outlook* and *The Speaker* are doubtful, and *The Pilot*, discrediting alarmist rumors, hopes for peace. In France, opinion is inclined to anticipate peace. There are various important journals which do not commit themselves, notably the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), the clerical *Gaulois* (Paris), and the *Patrie* (Paris). War is expected by the *Presse* (Paris). The *Éclair* (Paris) believes with the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* that peace will be preserved. Germany has been quite optimistic since the crisis began. There is slight prospect of war, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Tageblatt* (Berlin), and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which is somewhat anti-Russian for a German daily not of the Socialist school, hopes for peace while fearing the possibility of war. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is non-committal, as are the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin) and the *Kreuz Zeitung*. German dailies do not minimize the gravity of the situation, but they incline editorially to optimism, being in this respect in marked contrast with British papers. In Austria is to be found the most determined journalistic prophet of peace, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which is believed to sustain certain confidential relations with the Foreign Office. The *Neues Wiener Zeitung* says Russia does not want war, but is being driven to fight by Japan. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) has been predicting war, but this paper is known to be in the confidence of the Japanese legation in Vienna. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) and the *Zeit* (Vienna) do not feel justified in making any predictions, and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has been printing alarmist articles by a former German minister in Peking. In Russia, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) professes to favor peace, but it thinks Japan is bent upon war. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), organ of the uncompromising Prince Ukhtomsky, thinks Russia will be driven into war. The reactionary *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg) fears peace to-day would not be final because Japan would make trouble for Russia in another few years. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow) has wanted war for weeks, but the *Novosti* (Odessa) and the *Kievlyanin* (Kieff) are pleading for peace as necessary in Russia's interests. In Italy the *Tribuna* (Rome) and the *Giornale d'Italia* are hazarding no predictions. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) confidently anticipates peace.

Now, the thing to be kept in mind, according to the *Journal des Débats*, is that not one newspaper in Europe has any definite information regarding the real character of the negotiations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo. These negotiations began last August, it notes (agreeing with the London *Times*), and the first deadlock came on October 30 last. On that date Japan sent, or Russia received, Tokyo's final terms. To these final terms Russia replied on December 11 last, and just twelve days later Japan invited Russia to reconsider. This request for reconsideration brought on the acute phase of the present situation, the Paris paper remarks, and its view is confirmed by the opinions of London dailies. On January 7 last—or perhaps on the day before—Russia's reply to the Japanese request for reconsideration reached Tokyo. Japan forwarded "a stiff reply" on January 13, since which date the burden of this long correspondence has rested on Russia. And that, declares the *Journal des Débats*, is all the outside world definitely knows. The *Temps* says the same. Both Parisian dailies read long lectures to other European dailies on the perilous conjectures in which so many of them have been indulging. To quote the

UNCLE HAS NOTHING TO LEND TO RUSSIA OR JAPAN.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



PEACE PROSPECTS.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SOURCE OF DELAY IN THE FAR EAST.

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JAPAN'S MINISTER OF WAR.

General Teraoutchi has declined offers of canned meat from Chicago, it is said by the London *News*, because rice and dried fish constitute the rations of Japanese troops.

JAPAN'S MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Mr. L. Kurino, it is hinted, was told that he was not a factor in the Russo-Japanese negotiations because Tokyo would have to deal with Admiral Alexeieff. Mr. Kurino thought otherwise.

GENERAL KODAMA.

In the event of war with Russia, he will direct and lead the land forces of Japan.

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

Since the outbreak of the crisis, according to the London *Times*, he has lost all control of affairs in his dominions.

WHO'S WHO IN ASIA.

last-named paper, which, it must be remembered, is an organ of the French Foreign Office:

"Since the commencement of the Russo-Japanese crisis two things have been alike remarkable—the optimism of statesmen and the pessimism of journalists.

"The press in the Far East, British and Japanese, has not ceased to proclaim that war is inevitable. Diplomatists, even Japanese diplomatists, have not ceased to say or suggest that peace could be maintained. In Russia has been seen the spectacle of newspapers actually appealing for a struggle of races when the Government was attesting by every means in its power an ardent desire to avoid a conflict. In England, the greatest and the most serious organs of public opinion have persistently asserted for more than two months that hostilities were only a matter of days. Some British papers, which were at one time more reserved, print every morning in large type the most sinister predictions. During all this time British ministers and diplomatists have been hard at work trying to appease the conflict. The high officials of the Foreign Office are going on vacations. And thus we are afforded the sight of a press pointing to the Japanese property and shouting 'Fire!' while the heads of the house next door put their keys in their pocket and go out to take the fresh air. In fine, of the two pairs of nations primarily interested in the Russo-Japanese conflict, it seems that only in France can diplomacy take a rest without presenting a violent contrast to the state of public opinion as reflected in the press."

The contrast to which the Paris paper thus calls attention is admitted to be "striking" by the London *Times*, which is at no loss to account for the phenomenon by hinting at the secret diplomacy of the whole crisis. To quote:

"What is the most obvious source of this lightness of heart which regards, or professes to regard, with indifference the strategical massing of armies and the rapid accumulation of stores and ammunition, and to look upon them as mere moves in a diplomatic campaign of 'bluff'? Assuredly it is not a Japanese source, for the representatives of Japan in foreign countries, while studiously observing the reserve which befits their position, make no pretense at concealing the growing anxiety which they feel. . . . At all events, neither the statements of the Japanese diplomatists abroad nor the well-informed messages which reach us from Tokyo give the least support to the optimist theories so much in fashion in authoritative circles on the Continent. As those theories are not derived from a Japanese source the presumption seems to be that they come from a Russian source. As they are all of the same pattern and all equally remarkable for the absence of any proofs, the inference suggests itself that they are put about by the representatives of Russia at foreign courts on the instructions of Count Lamsdorff. If that be the case, their value is more than doubtful, for, in the first place, it is an open secret that these negotiations are being conducted by the viceroy of the Far East over Count Lamsdorff's head, and, in the next, there is as much reason to believe that Count Lamsdorff desires peace as there is to doubt whether Admiral Alexeieff shares his desire. Until we have some positive confirmation from the Japanese side of these optimistic rumors a great deal of skepticism as to their worth seems permissible. The Russian soldiers, who have their own means of judging whether the preparations in which they are engaged are intended for a mere military promenade or not, do not agree; it will be seen from our Moscow message, with the authoritative personages at St. Petersburg who have been breathing their hopes into the sympathetic ears of the *Cologne Gazette*. They do not expect that Russia will give way in any main subject of contention with Japan, and accordingly they believe that war is imminent."

The statement that the negotiations "are being conducted by the viceroy of the Far East over Count Lamsdorff's head" would seem to require modification, if the London *Standard* and the Paris *Figaro* are well informed. These dailies maintain that Japan has all along refused to recognize Admiral Alexeieff in a diplomatic capacity, and has insisted upon direct communication with St. Petersburg. And notwithstanding the secrecy in which the diplomatic phase of the crisis is thought to be involved, many accurate European journals are asserting that Russia refuses to remain on the Manchurian side of the Yalu River, and is suggesting that Japan rest content with the lower two-thirds of the Korean peninsula. The London *Standard*, the London *News*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* have again and again surmised that the prolongation of the crisis is due to a deadlock on this point. But the London *Times* and the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* think the Japanese claims in Manchuria have entered very largely into the diplomatic history of the past two months. Meanwhile, Japanese newspapers, especially the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) and the *Jiji* (Tokyo), are clamoring for war. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is inclined now to think that peace is becoming probable because the warlike elements so prominent in the Czar's counsels a few weeks ago are losing influence. But delay is wanted by Russia, thinks the London *Standard*:

"Those who seek to place on passing events the construction which best accords with the expectation of a pacific issue may attribute to simple anxiety for the preservation of order in Korea the movements reported on the side both of Japan and of Russia. But it must not be forgotten by the optimists that Japanese sentiment has been affronted by the dilatory and indifferent attitude assumed by the St. Petersburg and Port Arthur authorities in the earlier

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course of the negotiations. Their suspicion that the Russians have been playing with them is a strong element in their natural impatience of further delay. Nothing remains wanting to the perfection of their armaments. If they are compelled to make war, they are conscious that at no future time could they enter on the conflict with greater prospect of success. On the other hand, every week—nay, every day—by which a formal rupture is postponed enables their adversary to get closer to the same level of preparation. This, of course, is known perfectly well on the Neva, and the fact that the response to what the Tokyo cabinet meant to be a final proposition has been drafted on lines inviting further discussion is in itself untoward. A course which tends to protract debate is regarded as a mere device to gain time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

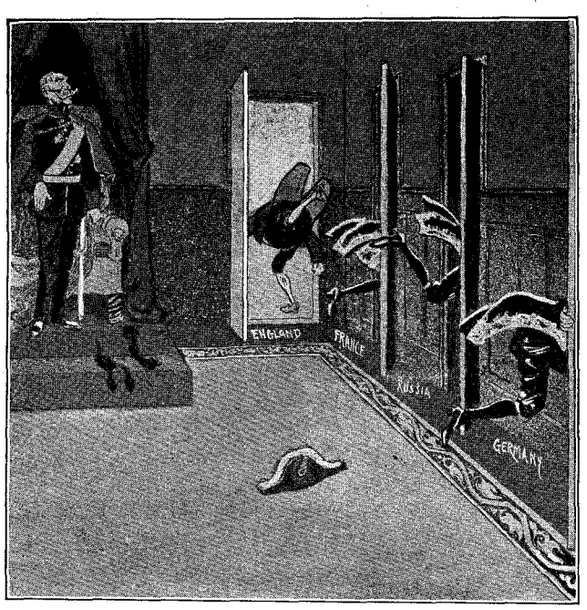
URUGUAY has for some weeks been agitated by a revolution so severe that *The South American Journal* (London), organ of investors in that continent, feels impelled to remark that "Uruguay bonds are best left severely alone," the only hope for the republic being in case "President Batlle acts firmly, not to say harshly." According to the *Razon* (Montevideo), President Batlle is a trifle too harsh, and believes in appointing only military men to office. But the *Dia* (Montevideo), an organ said to derive its inspiration from the chief magistrate of the republic himself, attributes recent uprisings to the operations of malcontents in Brazil. The Government of the latter country denies, according to the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), that Uruguayan juntas are tolerated on Brazilian soil. The London *Pilot* thus analyzes the situation:

"The revolution in Uruguay is a revival of a sixty years' struggle between the Progressives or Coloradoes and the Tories, Nationalists, or Blancos, the latter a 'country party' in revolt against foreign ideas, centralized Government, and the lavish expenditure which civilization entails. They were in power during the early sixties, and have been deposed and excluded by violent methods ever since. But, aided by divisions among their rivals and sympathizers from over the Brazilian border, they have made several attempts at revolution, notably in 1897 and last spring. In 1897, when President Borda was assassinated, and again in 1900, they received concessions dignified by a recent historian as 'minority representation,' but apparently amounting simply to this, that they are allowed to win certain elections in the interior. They now complain that this compact is being violated; since judging from the explanations of the Uruguayan *chargé d'affaires* in Paris, President [Batlle y] Ordonnez (elected last February) declines to accept their nominees. They may elect one of their own party, but he is to confirm the election—a curious sidelight on South American Republicanism. However this may be, order is being maintained by drastic measures; telegrams are censured, and the ports closed to outward passengers—possibly lest emissaries may be sent to obtain men and money from Argentina. However, the chief help of the Blancos comes from Rio Grande do Sul, and the Brazilian frontier is an imaginary line."

European newspapers see in the outbreak new reasons for urging that the United States take South American republics in hand. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) suspects that recent accounts from the little republic exaggerate the trouble. "It is the old struggle between Liberals and Conservatives," it thinks, "which at times has been exasperated to the extent of civil war. Notwithstanding the political pact entered into after the assassination of President Borda, the Conservatives exert a constant pressure upon the Liberal office-holders. The present movement is no doubt due to a cause of this nature. The despatches which represent the capital as menaced by the revolutionists certainly overstate the situation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD POLITICS IN THE SAHARA.

PERSONS desirous of communicating with M. Lebaudy, the well-known French sugar refiner, must address him as "James I., Emperor of the Sahara." Otherwise, declares the Paris *Matin*, their letters will be returned unopened. It will, furthermore, be a waste of time to attempt to interview this gentleman through the conventional process of sending in one's card. Requests for an audience must be submitted in writing to the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, a fact which one representative of the Paris *Figaro* had forcibly impressed upon him. The energetic young millionaire who is thus assuming imperial dignities is now in communication with all the great Powers, according to the London *Standard*, while the London *News* announces the definitive location of his capital at a point in the desert called Troja, where the new empire is progressing, notwithstanding "a popular prejudice against the Sahara in the minds of those fond of luxuri-



DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION IN SERVIA.

The ambassadors of the great Powers have been withdrawn from Belgrade. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

CONSTERNATION.

How happy Servia's king might be if regicides could be withdrawn as easily as ambassadors. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TIME TO RETIRE.

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ant vegetation." But the London *Saturday Review* thinks "sand for the sugar refiner" an appropriate association of ideas. "Jacques Ier," it adds, "will engage his subjects at so much per day." The Paris *Journal* says that the Emperor of the Sahara will maintain an envoy at The Hague, a diplomatic detail regarding which the Paris *Figaro* adds:

"The relations of the Empire of the Sahara with the other Powers of the earth will be maintained through the medium of a single representative, in residence at The Hague and in touch with the permanent tribunal of arbitration. The ambassador extraordinary of His Majesty James I. is related to a most enthusiastic sportsman bearing one of the most illustrious of French names, but whom it is out of the question for us to designate with more particularity at present. We shall be satisfied with stating that the interests of this African empire will be well looked after, and that the representative of James I. will know how to command respect for the rights of his nation."

A NEW ALLY FOR FRANCE.

FRANCE (looking at Russia)—"I think a friend is leaving me."
FOREIGN MINISTER DELCASSÉ—"Never mind, I am negotiating a Franco-Saharan Alliance." —*L'Intransigeant* (Paris).

New cities are to be founded throughout the desert empire, the boundaries of which will gradually enlarge, according to the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, which has been assured that the Government will be liberal, allowing liberty of conscience, and having among its devices the words "Strength," "Work," "Industry," "Commerce," and "Agriculture." "*Labor improbus omnia vincit*" is the empire's Latin motto. The first proclamation to the Powers which bears the seal of the Saharan Foreign Office is understood by the London *Mail* to be well on its way to the Department of State at Washington.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVIVAL OF THE DARDANELLES DIFFICULTY.

GREAT BRITAIN has officially intimated, according to the London *Mail*, that she has no reason to suspect Russia of any design to send war-ships through the Dardanelles. Great Britain protested a year ago against any such violation of binding treaties, notes the London *Speaker*, which, however, thinks "no one with common sense can ever have seriously supposed that in time of war any fleet which was strong enough to force the Dardanelles and wished to do so would be restrained by 'the determination of the Sultan' or an old agreement to respect it." What has been called the Dardanelles clause of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Crimean War, runs as follows:

"His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosporus, and that so long as the Porte is at peace His Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said straits. And their Majesties (the sovereigns of the contracting parties), on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan and to conform themselves to the principle above declared."

But feeling in Russia is very much opposed to the provision of the treaty which thus closes the Dardanelles, asserts the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which looks for Russian advances to Italy on the basis of an advance to Constantinople. "Leading articles in Russian organs assert that Italy's Government has not only recognized Russian claims in Manchuria, but also Russian claims to Constantinople." The Russian point of view has been set forth—but not with authority—in a recent article in *Russkaia Mysl* (St. Petersburg), from which we quote:

"Constantinople, the Bosporus, and a free outlet into the Mediterranean—to no one are these things so necessary as to us. To the north we are seated on an icy sea. In the Mediterranean pulses a new life. The advance of European civilization and the advance of ancient civilization center about the Mediterranean. To be without an outlet there means to be shut in from general civilization and the European market. It means economic degeneration. What is Turkey? A system of rule over barbarian Asia and over Islam. We have borne the burden of this rule for centuries. In the struggle with Asia we have remained behind all the other nations of Europe. After we had expelled the Tartars, we confronted the Turks. The Turks had possessed themselves of our ancient inheritance, to which we had historical rights. Turkey sat down at our front door, prayed and washed herself five times a day and kept us from the use of our own gateway. And we have again and again procrastinated. When it was in our power to drive the Turk from our door, we left him where he was and put up with all the consequent inconvenience."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE FAR EAST AND THE BALKANS.—"Should there really be a war in the Far East," argues the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), "its effect upon the situation in the Balkans would be direct and decided."

POLITICAL PROPHECY FOR ENGLAND.—"It will be hardly possible to avoid a general election in the spring," says the London *Spectator*, "and if that election ends, as seems just now quite likely, in a small majority, the Irish party will hold the balance of power."

A DOUBTING THOMAS.—"The sudden and complete vindication of the rebel state (Panama)," in the opinion of the London *Saturday Review*, "gives the lie direct to that affected claim of the United States to be the unprejudiced patron of stable government."

IN ECLIPSE.—"Mr. Balfour has been so entirely outplayed during the past twelve months," according to the London *News*, "that the nation has practically forgotten him. He does not even shine by reflected glory. He only serves the humble rôle of caddie to the more brilliant performer."

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.—"Ministerial organs continue to reassure the public regarding the illness of the formier premier of the republic," says *L'Intransigeant* (Paris). "But the truth is that M. Waldeck-Rousseau has cancer of the pancreas and there is slight hope that he can long survive."

DISPARAGEMENT.—"If Richard Cobden were alive to-day he would see that his prophecies were one and all false," says *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh); "but it is not likely that he would revise his ill-founded opinions. He would be content, no doubt, to murmur his familiar platitudes concerning the brotherhood of man and universal peace."

TOO MUCH OF A GENTLEMAN.—"It is only in America," writes Sydney Brooks in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), "that the president of a famous college, a gentleman of the highest character and of a capacity that had been tested and proved in three arduous and widely different fields, could be upbraided for being 'high-born'—Mr. Low is the son of a Brooklyn tea-merchant—for having inherited money, for living in a brownstone house, for carrying into public life the ordinary manners and deportment of a private gentleman. Mr. Low would have made an admirable mayor of an English town, but New York has scarcely yet been educated up to his standard. There was the distinct consciousness that he and his colleagues, and the atmosphere in which they lived and worked, reached a perilously undemocratic degree of good breeding."

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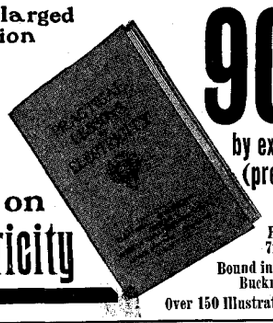

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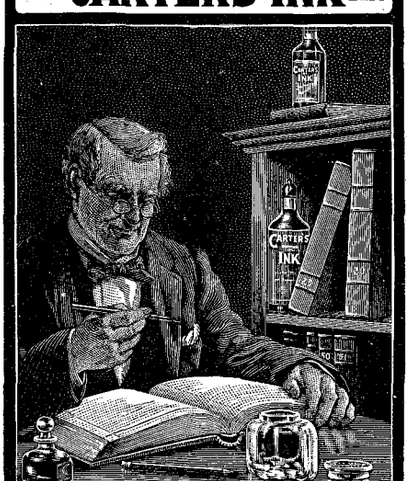

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Sevastopol and Other Military Tales."—Leo Tolstoy. (325 pp.; $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"A Church Calendar for 1904." (Paper, 32 pp.; $0.10. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, New York.)

"Points at Issue."—Henry A. Beers. (373 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Cambridge Modern History." Vol. II.: "The Reformation." (857 pp.; $4 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Mrs. M'Lerie."—J. J. Bell. (230 pp.; $1. The Century Company.)

"My Friend Prospero."—Henry Harland. (317 pp.; $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Divine Vision and Other Poems."—A. E. (123 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Said the Fisherman."—Marmaduke Pickthall. (302 pp.; $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Homeric Stories."—Frederic Aldin Hall. (200 pp. American Book Company.)

"The Man with the Hoe."—Adam Blake. (431 pp.; $1.50. Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.)

"Historic Highways of America, Vol. X." "The Cumberland Road."—Archer Butler Hulbert. (210 pp.; $2.50 net. Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"The Louisiana Purchase."—Ripley Hitchcock. (349 pp.; $1.25. Ginn & Co.)

"The Younger Mrs. Courtney."—Mrs. Frank Broaker. (319 pp.; $1.50. Alwood Company, N. Y.)

"Advertising: How to Plan, Prepare, Write and Manage"—Edward T. Page. (255 pp. The Publicity Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. IX. 1593-1597. (329 pp.; $4 net. Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"Reunion of Oriental and Anglican Churches."—Rt. Rev. Charles C. Grafton. (Paper, 40 pp.; $0.15. The Young Churchman Company.)

"Personalia."—Intimate Recollections of Famous Men by "Sigma." (324 pp.; $1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Direct and Fundamental Proofs of the Christian Religion."—George W. Knox. (196 pp. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Religions of Authority."—August Sabatier. (410 pp. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 18.—St. Petersburg despatches give hopes that a peaceful settlement of the Russo-Japanese dispute is not far off. United States Minister Allen asks the State Department for a larger force to guard the legation at Seoul.

January 19.—Japan, it is said, insists on the acceptance by Russia of her demands, and refuses to accept the mediation of any other Power. The situation in Korea is becoming more dangerous; Minister Allen reports that a panicky state exists there.

January 20.—The attitude of the United States in the Far-East questions, it is believed may bring about the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

January 21.—Petitions are sent to the Czar to submit the Far-East dispute to The Hague Tribunal.

January 22.—It is reported that on January 19 six thousand Russian troops entered New-Chwang.

January 23.—Korea makes a formal declaration of her neutrality in the event of war between Japan and Russia. It is denied that Japan had occupied Masampho, as reported.

January 24.—United States marines suppressed a riot at Seoul which arose from the death of a Korean in an accident on a street railway owned by Americans. Letters from Vladi-

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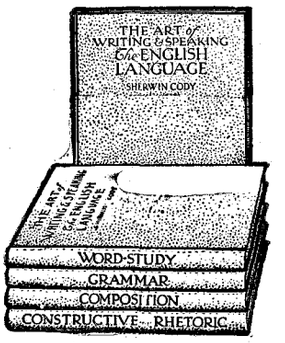

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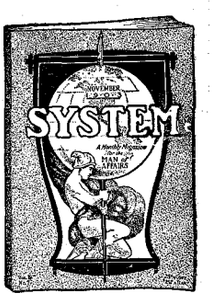

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vostock report rioting there due to attacks by Russian marines on Japanese residents.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 18.—The German Reichstag votes $705,000 for sending reinforcements to Southwest Africa, to put down the rebellion of the Hereros.

January 19.—King Peter of Servia is said to be willing to abdicate the throne, and allow the Powers to appoint his successor.

Santo Domingo gives notice of a blockade of all her ports against foreign vessels, to become effective February 1.

Turkish troops defeat insurgents at Perlepe, near Monastir.

January 21.—Thibet threatens to appeal to Russia for protection against the English invasion.

January 23.—The town of Aalesund, in Norway, is destroyed by fire, and 8,000 are homeless.

January 24.—Colonel Lynch, who fought with the Irish Brigade against English troops in South Africa, is set at liberty by King Edward.

Servians and Montenegrins are implicated in a plot to depose King Peter.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 18.—*Senate:* Resolutions for an investigation by Congress of the postal frauds are discussed, Senator Hale defending and Senator Gorman criticizing the Administration. A favorable report on the Panama Canal treaty is received from the committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Morgan speaks against its ratification.

House: The postal scandals and District of Columbia business are discussed.

January 19.—*Senate:* The Panama question is again considered, Senator Quarles upholding and Senator Patterson attacking the Administration's policy. Senator Quay introduces a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

House: Congressman Hepburn's Pure Food Bill is considered.

January 20.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson again attacks the Administration's Panama policy, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, defends it. It has been practically decided to drop all amendments to the Canal treaty. Senator Morgan introduces a bill providing for the annexation of Panama.

House: The Pure Food bill is passed.

January 21.—*Senate:* Senator Platt continues his speech in defense of the President's Panama policy and Senator Morgan explains his bill for the annexation of Panama.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed. In the hearing before the House Committee on the Frye bill to extend the navigation laws to the Philippines, manufacturers protest against the use of American bottoms in Philippine trade.

January 22.—*Senate:* Senator Gorman's resolution, calling for an inquiry into the conduct of affairs in Panama as relating to the revolt, is passed.

House: Two hundred and nine pension bills are passed.

January 23.—*Senate:* Democratic Senators in caucus agree to ask for all correspondence between the United States and Colombia since the negotiation of the Hay-Herran treaty.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 18.—The correspondence between General Reyes, the Colombian envoy, and Secretary Hay over the recognition of the Panama republic is made public.

The United States Supreme Court decides that negroes can not be debarred from serving on grand juries in cases involving crimes committed by members of their race.

January 19.—It is feared in the Administration circles that the proposed amendments to the Canal treaty will prove embarrassing to this country.

January 20.—Cotton in New York reaches the highest price since the Civil War.

The Nebraskan Republican state central committee adopts resolutions calling for the nomination of President Roosevelt, with John L. Webster for vice-President.

January 21.—In the postal trials in Washington, Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the Government, declares that Machen had made $20,000 a year on a salary of $3,500.

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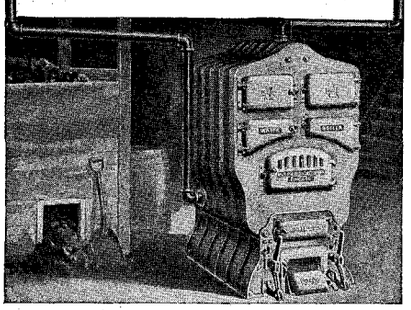

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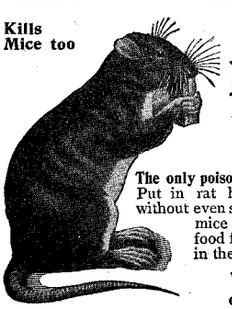

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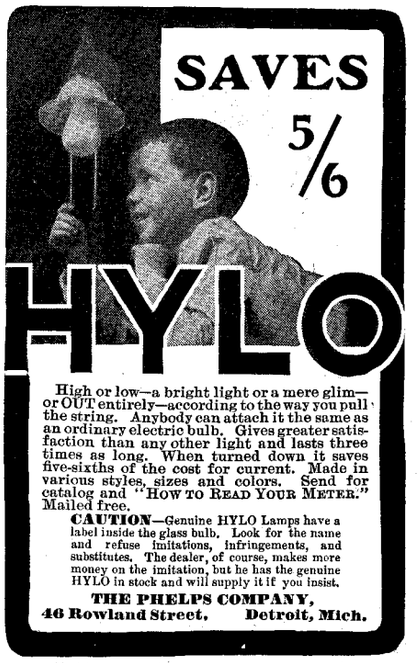

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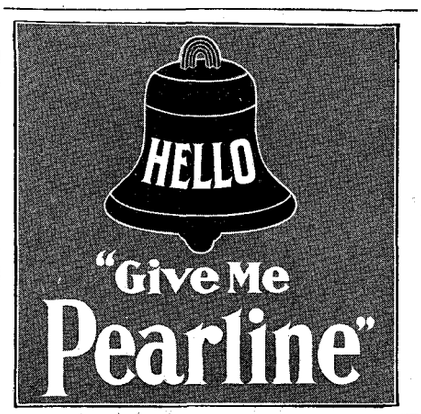

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January 22.—From various States come reports of threatened floods; much damage is being wrought by rising waters at Pittsburg and throughout Ohio, and also in the States of the Middle West.

Moundsville, Ala., is destroyed by a tornado, and thirty seven are killed.

January 23.—United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, is indicted at St. Louis on charges of accepting money in the postal-fraud cases.

Ex-Governor Taft, of the Philippines, arrives in San Francisco, on his way to Washington to become Secretary of War.

Mr. Bryan announces that any one who voted the Palmer-Buckner ticket could not be nominated by the Democrats.

CHESS.

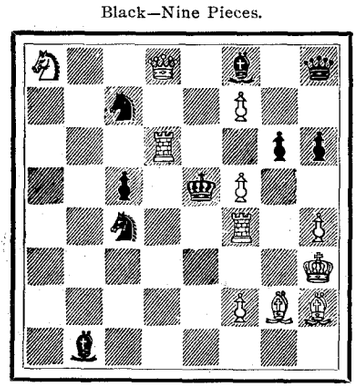
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 900.

By F. P. BLAKE.

First Prize *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Sixth Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

S 2 Q 1 b 1 q; 2 S 2 P 2; 3 R 2 p p; 2 p 1 k P 2; 2 S 2 R 1 P; 7 K; 5 P B B; 1 b 6.

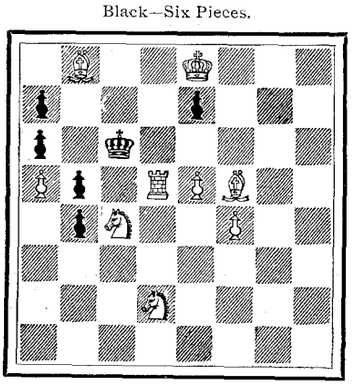
White mates in two moves.

Problem 901.

By R. ST. G. BURKE, GORAKHPUR, INDIA.

(From *The B. C. M.*)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 B 2 K 3; p 3 p 3; p 1 k 5; P p 1 R P B 2; 1 p S 2 P 2; 8; 3 S 4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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First because you wouldn't get it, and second, because you wouldn't esteem it of enough importance. This very feature of refunding money to you for dissatisfaction should convince you of the absolute good faith of our proposition, because, although a small matter, this exchange or refund enables us to go further with you and show you that we absolutely can furnish you exactly the cigar you want, right all the time and the same all the time, while thoroughly protecting you from the loss of a single cent where dissatisfaction exists, so that the guarantee is of even more importance to us by way of establishing permanently pleased customers, which we must have to make our success greater

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We guarantee all subsequent shipments on the basis of absolute uniformity, which we can insure, as we make all of our cigars. Your dealer is in the hands of his manufacturer and cannot insure *to you uniformity.*

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El Provost,	4¾ in. Perfectos....	.85	1.50	3.00
La Medalla,	4½ in. Conchas.....	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora,	4¾ in. Londres.....	.60	——	2.00

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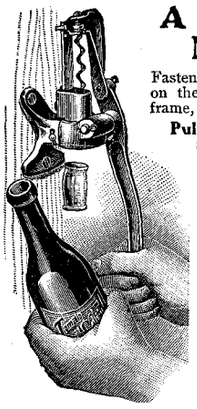

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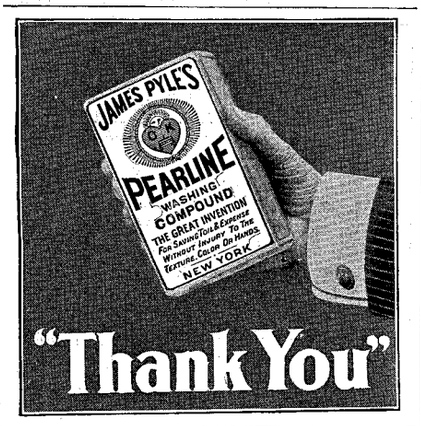

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Solution of Problems.

No. 894. Key-move: B—B sq.

No. 895.

1. P—B 7 / K—Q 4	2. Q—K 5 ch / K—B 3	3. P x B (Kt), mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Q x P	2. Q x K P ch / K—B 6	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q x B, ch / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 4, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—K 5 / Any	3. Q mates
1. ..... / B—B 4	2. Kt—K 5 ch / K—Q 4	3. P—B 4, mate

These are the important variations.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Arata," New York City; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.; C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; R. S. L., St. Louis; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.

894: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Z. G., Detroit; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. Heyhman, Iola, Kan.

895: B. F. Wheeler, Sheriden, Ind.

Comments (894): "Fine key; but not much better than some of the 'trie's'"—F. S. F.; "A good example of the *guet-apeus*"—W. T. St. A.; "A surprising number of elegant mates"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Black's defensive setting is beautiful"—E. B. K.; "Good! Better!! Best!!!"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful"—J. H. L.; "Harder than 895"—J. E. V.

895: "Fine problem, despite the double and obvious key"—M. W. H.; "Very pleasing"—M. M.; "Ingenious and subtle"—G. D.; "The key is not good. The second moves redeem it"—F. S. F.; "Easy key; difficult after-play"—W. T. St. A.; "Constructions are rare when so much can be done with so little"—Dr. J. H. S.; "No. 881 by the same author is better than this first-prizer"—C. N. F.; "Very interesting" J. E. W.; "A puzzler"—Dr. E. B. K.; "Easy and elegant"—J. G. L.

In 894, many solvers were caught by B x P, and B—Q 3. The first is answered by B—Kt 8, and no mate on second move. The reply to B—Q 3 is Kt x P (B 2), now there isn't any mate, for if 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, K x B.

In addition to those reported Dr. E. B. K.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex., got 892; O. H., 892 and 893.

Seventeen States represented in this week's solvers.

The Janowski-Taubenhaus Match.

The second game is very interesting, especially the play of White's Bishops.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q—K 2	P x K P
2 Q Kt—B 3 (a)	Q Kt—B 3.	18 B x P	B x Kt (f)
		19 B x B	P x P
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	20 Kt x P	Kt—K 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	21 B—B 2	Q—Q 2
5 Castles	Castles	22 Q R—Q sq	Kt (B 2)—Q 4
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	23 B—B sq	Q—K sq
7 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2	24 Kt—K 6	R—B 2
8 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3 (b)	25 K R—K sq	Kt—Kt 3
9 P—B 3	B—R 4	26 B—Kt 3	R—K 2 (g)
10 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	27 P—Q B 4	Kt—B 2
11 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (c)	28 P—B 5	Kt x Kt
12 B—B 2	Kt—K sq	29 P x B	Kt—B sq
13 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 2 (d)	30 R—Q 6	K—B 2
14 P—K Kt 3	P—B 3	31 Q—R 5 ch wins (h).	
15 P—Q R 4	P—Q R 4		
16 B—K 3	P—Q 4 (e)		

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) The Vienna opening, which here resolves

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itself into the Four Knights game and double Ruy Lopez.

(b) Here Taubenhaus abandons following suit. The game is still tentatively developed.

(c) B—K Kt 5 is better.

(d) These tortuous Knight moves show that the German has been studying Steinitz.

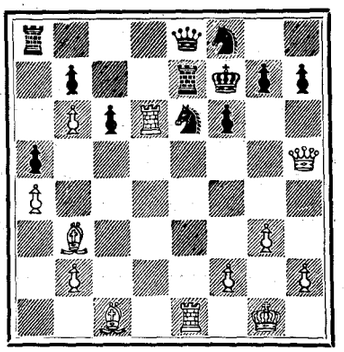
(e) Every good defensive player aims to play P—Q 4 at the proper juncture. Here it would be also effective were it not for the Kt at B 5 position and collateral advantages.

(f) Gets rid of Knight, but King's wing remains weak.

(g) Black displays no little ingenuity in making the best of a bad job, but White's Q B P now finishes the job.

(h) See diagram. The situation is extraordinary.

Black—Taubenhaus.



White—Janowski.

If Black now plays 31 P—Kt 3 then 32 Q—R 3 (threatening R x Kt), P—K B 4, 33 B—Kt 5 wins. Should Black play 32 P—K R 4 then 35 B—R 6 wins. Finally, if Black in the diagram moves K—Kt sq, then 32 Q—R 3, K—B 2, 33 P—B 4, etc. The White Bishop moves in this game on moves 12, 21 and 26 should be noted and studied.

End-Game.

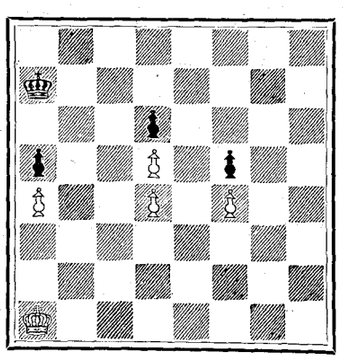
By LASKER AND REICHHELM.

Dear Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

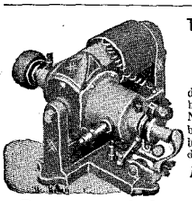
While the "San Francisco End-Game" is, undoubtedly, in a class by itself, with points to spare, I submit for your consideration an End-game which was brought into being by a rather curious combination of circumstances: In the Fall of 1902, Dr. Emmanual Lasker was in New York City, playing an engagement. He showed the players a very difficult end-game he had composed. Mr. Kemeny was present and saw the position, but when he attempted to set up the problem in the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, he could not recall perfectly how the men stood. In my endeavor to rectify the situation, I hit upon the following, which Dr. Lasker afterward praised as being far superior to his original conception. A happy accident, surely,

Yours truly,

G. REICHHELM.



White to play, and win.



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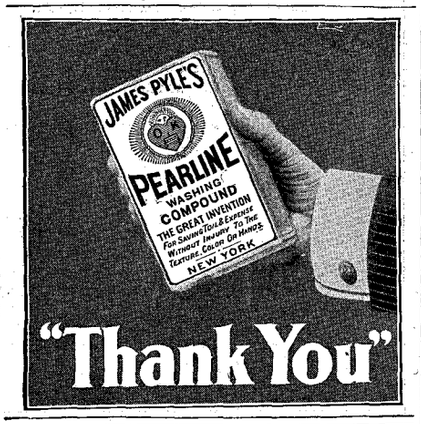

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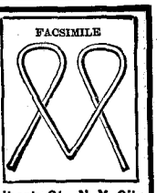

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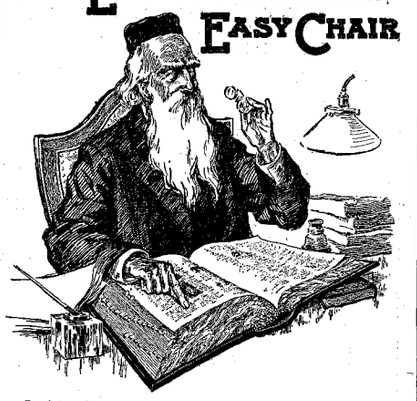

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

ROUTING or ROUTEING

The following despatch from Chicago has been received by the Eastern press:

ARMY SPELLING ROW.

"Chicago, Jan. 19.—Clerk William E. Baker has been suspended from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States army for insubordination in spelling a word 'routing' when he had been ordered to spell it 'routeing.'

"Mr. Baker has appealed to the spelling authorities to give him justice. Webster's Dictionary, the Century, Swinton's Wordbook, and others of the old favorites have been called upon to shed light on the rights or wrongs of the intruding letter 'e'. The Century Dictionary's editor, Mr. Hossach, was appealed to, and he declared that there is no such verb as 'route.'"

This is an error. The verb *route* has been in use for several years among railroad men and theatrical agents, as well as among government officials and others. Its participles are formed regularly, and assume, according to the simplest rules of grammar, *-d* in the perfect participle, and *-ing* in the present participle, when it drops the final *e*, as in love, loved, loving.

The verb *route*, with its participles, is given in the new (1903) edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. The incident serves to illustrate the rapidity with which the language grows, and the necessity for works of reference to keep abreast of the times.

"H. D. S.," Philadelphia.—"The only definition of *conveyor* that you give is 'a thief; trickster.' Enclosed I send several advertisements from one of our best mechanical magazines, which show how the word has been used commercially and mechanically for many years. Will you kindly give me your authority for your definition of that word?"

"H. D. S." has taken a variant form of this word—*conveyor*—for that applied to the mechanical contrivance. There are two forms of spelling this word, the Standard Dictionary preferred form being *conveyer*, which is the correct accepted spelling of the word at the present time. In bygone years it was spelled *conveyor*. The Standard Dictionary prefers the first; the second is followed by a double dagger, which in its system of signs means variant. Nowadays a *conveyer* is "one who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically, any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc." Formerly, the word was used to designate a thief or trickster. The obsolete meaning is indicated by the dagger sign (†).

"R. H. McC., Hong Kong.—"Can you tell me what is a *Sinalogue?* The word came up in the course of conversation at the club here some days ago, and an appeal was made to your dictionary for its meaning, but we could get no light from it. Please help us out."

Had "R. H. McC." been familiar with the correct spelling of the word sought he would have easily found it in its alphabetical place. A *Sinologue* is one who studies or is versed in Sinology, and *Sinology* is the systematic study or investigation of the Chinese language, literature, history, and characteristics. The word is derived from the Greek *Sinai*, Chinese, plus *logos*, word.

"S. B.," Margate, England.—"May I trouble you to inform me where I can find the word *antipyrine* in the Standard Dictionary?"

Certainly, on page 89, col. 3. *Antipyrin* or *antipyrine* is a white crystalline compound used in medicine as an antipyretic.

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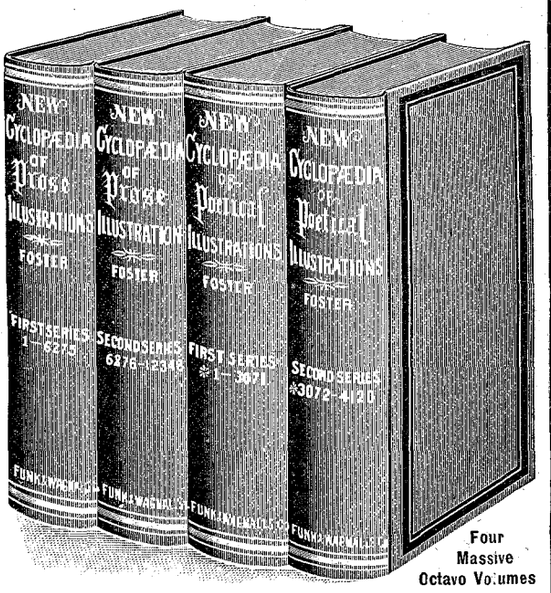
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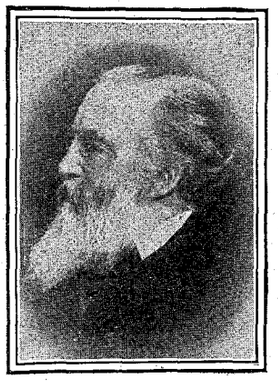

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